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## SOLDIERS CRITICIZE ACTS OF OFFICIALS IN CANADIAN STRIKE

Returned Troops Urge Premier of Manitoba to Intervene With Winnipeg City Council—Collective Bargaining Demanded

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office  
WINNIPEG, Manitoba (via) Thief River Falls, Minnesota—Over 2000 returned soldiers, largely strikers and strike sympathizers, waited on T. C. Norris, the Premier, on Friday, and criticized bitterly the action taken by the federal, provincial, and civic authorities since the general strike was declared. They demanded immediate action to put an end to sympathetic strikes and make collective bargaining compulsory. Then they presented a resolution to the Premier, urging him to intervene with the City Council immediately and prevent it insisting upon the members of the police force taking a pledge of allegiance to the city and forswearing the right to a sympathetic strike.

One spokesman said, if the city carried out its ultimatum to discharge all policemen who had not signed the loyalty pledge and take their uniforms from them, nothing could prevent bloodshed.

The mob which waited on the Premier later marched through the business section of the city and shouted as it passed the Free Press building.

The Premier returned to his private office to meet the City Council, the members of which had come by appointment to present their request to have provincial legislation to make collective bargaining compulsory and sympathetic strikes illegal. The Premier related the threats made by the mob of 2000 and asked the members of the council if they would reconsider their ultimatum to the policemen. After some discussion it was decided to hold a meeting of the council later in the day.

The Premier and his colleagues promised to give the request for legislation on sympathetic strikes and collective bargaining careful consideration. At the time of writing, only three policemen had signed the loyalty pledge. Very few had obeyed the ultimatum when the time expired.

Situation at Edmonton Unchanged  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

EDMONTON, Alberta—That the strike was still on was the only statement obtainable at strike headquarters on Saturday. The strike situation in Edmonton remains unchanged. The express service, all-railway shippers and freight handlers, teamsters and miners are still out, with a small number of men from mechanical trades. It is reported that the Grand Trunk Pacific issued an ultimatum to employees that if they were not back at their jobs at 10 o'clock this morning they could consider themselves dismissed. Contractors are unable to get quotations or other information. Certain items, such as construction material and hardware, handled only through Winnipeg, are not obtainable, the strike in that city having made it impossible to get into satisfactory communication with dealers. The condition of the building trades in Alberta is also regarded as being unfavorable, even for making tenders at the present time.

A general strike is to be called at Medicine Hat today if the Winnipeg strike is not settled. This announcement was made by the Trades and Labor Council immediately following the counting of ballots, which resulted in eight unions voting solidly in favor of a strike.

The Calgary post office employees who walked out in a sympathetic strike have lost their positions and will not be taken back is the substance of an emphatic message received by acting Postmaster Corley, from the Postmaster-General at Ottawa. As a result, Mr. Corley has no option but to proceed to employ other permanent men to take the places of the strikers.

inconvenience and movements of mails and freight are handicapped. This has not extended to the south where as yet no strike prevails, except that owing to the mechanics in the Grand Trunk Pacific car repair shops quitting there, trains on two branch lines have had to be canceled for the time being. Mail and express service between Regina and Prince Albert has been withdrawn, pending the engaging of a staff to take the places of the strikers.

Position in Vancouver

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VANCOUVER, British Columbia—

The members of the Great War Veterans Association have followed in the steps of their Winnipeg brethren in deciding not to take any stand in regard to the threatened sympathetic strike here until developments make it necessary. So far little is known as to the trend of the vote among the Labor unions. The general feeling now is that the strike order will be defeated. At the Trades and Labor Council meeting on Thursday night, great indignation was expressed by some speakers over the alleged anti-Bolshevist propaganda carried on in the public schools of this city. A committee was appointed to protest to the School Board. The British Columbia Telephone Company is to inaugurate a seven-hour day for telephone operators.

## MEXICAN EMBASSY MINIMIZES REVOLT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—

The Carranza Government minimizes the strength of the new revolutionary movement headed by Gen. Felipe Angeles and the Villa forces in northern Mexico. The Mexican Embassy has given out a telegram from the Mexican Consul-General at El Paso, Texas, in which the revolutionaries are termed "banditry."

"I wish to state," the Consul-General telegraphed, "that government troops are in excellent morale. Groups of men commanded by Villa and his satellite Angeles constitute no menace for the government."

According to this report the sensational press has given the movement undue importance.

General Angeles has followed the proclamation of himself as provisional President, with a communication which he asked his agents in Washington to place in the hands of the State Department. This cannot be received, it is said, because officially the United States recognizes the Carranza Government, but it was added that General Angeles personally is held in high esteem. The aim of the revolution, the communication states, is to restore the Constitution of 1857. General Angeles asserts that the new Constitution advanced by President Carranza is illegal and void.

The refusal of the Carranza Government to allow American oil companies to use airplanes to carry payrolls to the oil fields and so avoid bandits is thought to be an indication that the government will seek to reduce the revolution by cutting off every possible source of war material and equipment, for the government apparently feared some of these airplanes might fall into the hands of the revolutionaries.

**BAR TO CLEAR THINKING**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—The North East Ham Labor Party has instructed the delegates on the Trades Council to vote against the establishment of drinking facilities at the proposed Labor Hall. The need of the moment in the trade union movement, they say, is clear thinking, which is not encouraged by alcohol.

**LOAN TO FUND FLOATING DEBT**  
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Saturday)—The Chancellor of the Exchequer will ask Parliament on Monday for powers to issue a new loan which, it is understood, will be entirely applied to funding the floating debt.

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Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

## HARVESTER MEN SIT AT COUNCIL TABLE

Official of the International Company Says Plan of Employee Representation Is Proving to Be a Great Success

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

VANCOUVER, British Columbia—

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Employee representation in the International Harvester Company has proved a success in the two months it has been in operation, according to an address by Cyrus McCormick Jr., before the National Association of Employment Managers here. Mr. McCormick, who has charge of the tractor works of the harvester company at Akron, Ohio, and Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and who has taken a great interest in giving the men a larger expression in the company, termed employee representation the "cornerstone of the whole industrial relation structure."

"What the workingman is asking for, and what we are trying to give him," Mr. McCormick said, "is a voice in the control of the business in which he is a partner. This demand has taken on various forms in different places. In Russia and elsewhere on the European continent it is known as bolshevism; in England they call it the Whitley plan; elsewhere it may be called employees' representation, and somewhere else copartnership. Under all of these, however, is the basic fact that the relationships between the employer and employee must be founded on something else than a cash bond. Underneath them all is the question of the rights and wrongs of Labor, and the right of Labor to exercise that voice, which President Wilson has named, as applied to the young nations of Europe, the right to exercise self-determination in its own business."

Plan

"I want to discuss briefly the two questions, Is Industrial Democracy Right? and, Does It Pay? I speak for the International Harvester Company when I say we think it is not only right but that it does pay. Our plan, now in operation two months among 30,000 employees, involves full representation on the part of the employee with the employer in discussing working conditions and wages. Everything that touches their interests is taken up in round-table discussion at joint conferences. And, at these conferences the employer does not sit on one side of the table and the employee on the other. They sit together, side by side. The workingman is given an open channel in the matter of appealing on every question that affects his interests, and there is a clause providing that there shall be no discrimination in the employment of workers, either as regards sex, race, religion or unions.

"Now, do not understand that I have indorsed the unions, but we have learned as employers to look upon a man once taken in our employ as one of us. He is judged simply upon his workmanship; for, once in your employ, he is your partner and you must forge all about trade unionism.

Efficiency Curve Rises

"So pleased are we with the operation of this plan that the only thing I can say about it is that if we had to do it over again—and I advise those who follow to take this lesson from us—we would not devise a plan and then ask a workingman if he desired to accept it, but we would begin by asking him if he wanted a plan of industrial democracy, and, if he replied affirmatively, we would ask him to come in and help devise a plan with us."

If

"We believe we have reintroduced the factor of personality in business which belonged to it when these 20 firms were small individual concerns, and which we had lost for a while. Men are becoming human beings to us and we to them—a little family, in which we take each other for better or worse, and the more we know each other the better we like each other.

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to the hope of regaining its liberty, and the bringing to the fore of the right of self-determination by the world has brought this within the bounds of possibility.

Estonia has broken forever the bonds which bound her to Russia for two centuries, the declaration continues, and while the Estonians wish to live in friendship with Russia, they are determined that Estonia shall be free from all subordination to Russia within her ethnographical boundaries.

Consideration of Pogrom Question

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The Jewish community welcomes the announcement of the special action taken by the Council of Four in Paris with regard to protection of religious minorities in Poland. The action of the powers aims at securing the rights of citizenship for all inhabitants of Poland, but the matter of most importance is that of pogroms and with a view to bringing the urgency of the situation affecting the Jews in Poland to public notice, Zionist and other Jewish associations in London are considering the holding of public meetings throughout the country.

## OFFICIAL REPORT ON NC-4 FLIGHT

United States Navy Department Receives Advices From Lieutenant Commander Read

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia (Tuesday)—The Navy Department just received a report from Lieutenant Commander A. C. Read, on the flight of the seaplane NC-4 from Lisbon, Portugal, to Plymouth, England. The message, using Washington time, which is four hours later than Lisbon time, is as follows:

"NC-4 left Lisbon May 30 at 1:29 a.m. Weather normal except rain squalls. Favoring wind. At 3:05 a.m. a leak discovered in port engine. Necessary land for repairs. Landed Mondego River 3:21 a.m. and repaired leak. Necessary wait high tide. Impracticable make Plymouth same day. Left at 9:38 a.m. for Ferrol Harbor, Spain. Changes in course necessary dodging rain squalls, otherwise uneventful. Landed 12:47 p.m. Two destroyers arrived to assist.

"Under way next morning at 2:27 o'clock. Sighted only two destroyers account equally and thick weather. Circled over Brest 7:05 a.m. Very thick in vicinity, frequent rain, head wind across channel. Sighted Plymouth nearly ahead 9:12 a.m. and landed 9:26 a.m. Officially received by Mayor and Admiral Thursby. Personnel and seaplane in excellent conditions. Three motors same as installed at Rockaway. Fourth installed at Trepassey.

(Signed) "READ."

Interest here in aviation now centers in the effort that will be made within the next two weeks. It is expected, by the British dirigible, the R-34, to cross the Atlantic to the United States without a stop. United States officials are disappointed that the loss of the United States Navy dirigible, the C-5, which was blown to sea off the coast of Newfoundland on May 15, will give the British the first chance to take this honor, but they are hoping the British will succeed.

## AFGHAN RULER AND THE BOLSHEVIKI

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Clear evidence is available, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns on high authority, that the Amir of Afghanistan has entered into relations with the Moscow Bolsheviks and has sent letters to the President of the Russian Republic expressing admiration of and adherence to the Bolshevik code. He is also endeavoring to enter into special relations with other powers, notably Italy, in contravention of the existing treaty with Great Britain.

Meanwhile preparations are still proceeding on both sides of the border, but the frontier tribes remain stanch to the British cause, possibly influenced by aeroplane demonstrations against the Afghans. The main Afghan force is between Dacca and Jelalabad, with detachments threatening the Kurram and Tochi.

Afghans Reported Retiring

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—Regarding the northwest frontier situation up to May 25, the India office states that the Afghans were either retiring or were stationary, and tribes including Afridis, Orakzais, and Mohmands on the northern sector were maintaining a satisfactory attitude.

On the southern sector, however, General Nadir Khan started an offensive on the 26th in the Khost district down Tochi and Gomal valleys, necessitating the withdrawal of small British posts and their concentration on a line near light railway heads. Mahsud and Wazir Lashkars in the abandoned territory have joined the Afghans. In an air raid on Kabul on May 24, 5000 Afghans were observed moving westward between Gendamak and Kabul.

NEW TRANSPORTATION RECORD

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Sunday)—The world's overseas transportation record was broken in May when a total of 335,000 American soldiers were returned homeward. The highest previous record of troops moved was last September, when 300,000 Americans were handled in the overseas transportation.

## BELGIUM'S WAR BILL \$7,000,000,000

Itemized Account of Damages Resulting From German Conquest Made Public by Information Service in Washington

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

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## SYNDICALISM IN ANDALUSIA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MADRID, Spain (Wednesday)—Electoral excitement is already developing in many districts and the situation considered particularly dangerous in Andalusia, where syndicalist operations have caused great anxiety for some time and agricultural problems are acute. The election in such circumstances offers dangerous opportunities and there have already been collisions, notably in the Seville district.

It is rumored that some of the Liberal elements, who associated themselves with the Left in a decision to obstruct the new Cortes, are showing a disposition to break away from the agreement, but they themselves deny that this is so. Strong pressure is, however, being brought to bear on them from some quarters.

SINN FEINER GIVEN  
TWO YEARS IN PRISON

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

DUBLIN, Ireland (Saturday)—Pierce Beasley, a Sinn Fein M. P. for East Kerry, has been sentenced by court-martial to two years' imprisonment for making a sedition speech.

When arrested Beasley was carrying written notes on methods of cutting railways and telegraphs and disabling locomotives.

HONOR GRANTED TO  
PRINCE OF WALES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The Prince of Wales was today admitted to the freedom of the City of London amid a distinguished gathering, representing the whole British Empire from Newfoundland to Australia. The Prince rode from the Palace to the Mansion House in an open carriage, accompanied by a small military guard on horseback, and was everywhere warmly received.

After the oath was taken, in which the Prince swore "to be obedient to the Mayor of this city and to preserve the King's peace," the City Chamberlain recalled how the Prince had joined a regiment within four days of the outbreak of the war, and by devotion to duty had risen to the rank of colonel, endeavoring himself to the whole of the army.

In reply the Prince touched on the achievements of Londoners in the cause of the Empire, and acknowledged that he had found manhood in mixing with men for four years, and had gained experience which would stand him in good stead.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE  
AND PEACE TREATY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Thursday)—The Matin announces the discovery of an organization working in this country since the armistice for robbing France of 1,000,000,000 francs in gold, which it is believed, still lies in the possession of the French people. By ingenious methods the gold is being centralized in Italy whence it is sent to Germany. Several arrests have been made and gold seized to the value of 35,000 francs.

PREMIERS DISCUSS  
LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Friday)—On invitation of the Swedish Government, the Danish, Norwegian and Swedish Premiers and Foreign Minis-

ters met in Stockholm from May 26 to 28. Questions affecting the interests of the three countries were discussed, including that of the League of Nations.

It was agreed that preparation of special questions regarding the league should continue through a committee already appointed and that a conference should be held when the question of joining the league comes up.

It was further agreed that committee should examine the possibilities for continuation of economic cooperation already initiated.

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Consideration of Pogrom Question

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## THE WINDOW of the WORLD

Through the window,  
Through the window  
Of the world,  
Over city, over sea,  
Down the river, flowing free  
Towards its meeting with the sea,  
I am looking  
Through the window  
Of the world.

### Comparisons

The similarities between the Congress of Vienna and the Peace Conference in Paris are more superficial than real, but they provide a most attractive field for comparison. Dr. E. J. Dillon is just the man to find himself unable to resist both making comparisons and quoting anecdotes and generally enjoying an escapade from the minutiae of peace terms into the broad avenues of history. From thence the work of commissions, the recriminations of delegates, the constant whispering of rumor, recede and disappear. Criticisms, episodes, the very actors in the drama, are softened in the all-enveloping gloom to which time and distance lend to all human events. There is a similarity and a difference in the matter of the official painters appointed to record the 1815 Congress and the Paris Conference. Isabey was described by the Prince de Ligne as "The Congress become painter." And the witty Belgian, en connoisseur, added that his talk was as clever as his brush. Sir William Orpen, on the contrary, has a great reputation for silence. Of the conference itself, its ups and downs, its chatter and its rumors, it is quite safe to affirm, he has less than nothing to say. His task absorbs him completely; otherwise he might possibly be bored exceedingly. Isabey who painted Marie Antoinette when he was twenty was court painter to Napoleon, and undoubtedly felt thoroughly in his milieu at Vienna in 1815.

### Father of the Typewriter

Just 100 years ago, Christopher Latham Sholes, the "Father of the Typewriter," was born in Pennsylvania. He was, among other things, a printer and editor, learning the trade as apprentice to the editor of the Danville (Pennsylvania) Intelligencer. Later he edited the House Journal of the Territorial Legislature in Wisconsin, became editor of the Wisconsin Inquirer, and postmaster of Kenosha, Wisconsin, under President Polk. He served Wisconsin in the state Senate, edited the Milwaukee Sentinel and News, and was appointed postmaster of that city and later commissioner of public works, and collector of customs. While serving as collector of customs he became interested with two other inventors in the problem of making a machine that would conveniently write letters and words. A letter written on one of the early machines attracted the attention of a capitalist, who provided funds, and the other inventors having dropped out, Mr. Sholes continued improving the model until at last the first practicable typewriter was put on the market.

### Is This Possible?

Many and various, during the past few months, have been the reports as to the views, the whereabouts, and the future intentions of Field Marshal von Hindenburg. The latest one—from Stockholm—is terribly unoriginal, save for one point. The field marshal, it declares, is about to retire into private life, and settle down in his old home in Hanover, where he was living in retirement when summoned by the Kaiser to the eastern front soon after the outbreak of the war. And then it adds this: "Hindenburg has declared that he means to write no memoirs, nor answer any newspaper inquiries." With a steady stream of memoirs already on the wing from an ever-increasing army of German leaders one may be excused for asking, Is this possible?

### "It Oozes Out"

Even in statistics, as dry as a Grind, would have them, there is humor. "It oozes out," as Tammie Haggart would say. Auster Chamberlain, in his official capacity as Chancellor of the Exchequer, recently presented to the members of the British Parliament a budget packed with enough figures to baffle an accountant of the first water. Giving £1,412,000,000 as the amount to which it had risen, he declared that the "floating debt" was having his "grave attention." How, it may be asked, is he regarding the "sinking fund"?

### Albania Again

The Albanian is quite incorrigible. Just before the war, with the stage to himself, he concentrated international attention on his doings and his country in a way which was really humiliating. Today, as the up roar of the great struggle dies away, the Albanian is discovered "still at it." Indeed, it is to be suspected that he never stopped it. In years gone by the clock. City and suburban people rise

it was the Turk. Then, for a time, it was the Austrian, and now it is the Italian. "The Albanian revolt against the Italians," says a recent report from Saloniki, "is spreading more and more. The leader of the Albanians, although wounded, is still directing the operations of the insurgents, who are now 4000 strong." And then comes the inevitable addition. "Several hundred Albanians have addressed a telegram to the Peace Conference denouncing Italian designs on Albania, and affirming their confidence in Essad Pasha." So do things change. Time was, in the good old days of Prend Bib Doda and the Mpret that Essad was "Italy's man."

### A New Center

Visitors in Paris have a new place of interest in the opening of the Bibliothèque et Musée de la Guerre. The new war library and museum had its inception in a realization of the importance of beginning, as soon as possible, a collection of historic material, and, although one purpose is to provide a permanent exhibition for the benefit of the general public, another, is the accumulation of material from which the history of the war may be written. It is now known that, early in the war, Germany began plans to attract the historians of the future to Berlin, in order that they should do their work in an atmosphere sympathetic to Germany. The course of events, however, has been such as to make the cautious historian distrustful of German documentary evidence, and much history will doubtless be written in the new French institution. The thoroughness with which material is to be provided is indicated by the efforts now being made by the Bibliothèque et Musée to gather from all over the world the printed comment and propaganda on both sides that historians will value. Interesting to visitors the Musée can hardly fail to be, but to the smaller number, whose ambition is to impartially relate the tremendous story of the war, the Bibliothèque will be far more important.

### Instituto del Consumo

A new society with a long name has come into being in Naples—the "Instituto del Consumi per l'Imperial e Salarato dello Stato." The society is typical of others organized or about to be organized throughout Italy, and its 2000 odd members constitute the largest single example of a plan intended to bring about an era of moderate prices for food. Limited at present to employees of the local and national governments, these societies represent an effort under government sanction to repress speculation in food products and provide a full market basket without altogether emptying the pocket-book. The plan apparently is one of cooperative buying on an unusually large scale for the Instituto del Consumi has, practically announced to the world that it is in the market for food products wherever it can buy them most satisfactorily. Whether it succeeds in materially affecting prices to the "consumi" remains for the future to settle, but it has seldom or never before happened that an organization of consumers has entered business on so seemingly large a scale, and therein, the promoters probably argue, lies its likelihood of success.

### More Excavation

While the war in Europe has been destroying cities, archaeologists in India have been excavating a town that was probably old in the time of the Kushan King, Kadphises II, who flourished about A. D. 85 to 120. The town thus revealed by the excavators was built by the Asiatic Greeks who invaded and conquered the Punjab, and the walls and rooms of the King's palace suggest that the architects derived their ideas from the royal dwellings of Mesopotamia and Assyria. Beyond the palace still remain the ruins of houses outlining a street; and one odd thing about these old buildings is that they have no doors, which leads to the assumption that they were once basements and that those who used them entered from above by stairs or ladders. One of the buildings excavated is held to have been built by the Emperor Asoka, who made Buddhism the state religion of India. The excavations have been conducted by the archaeological department of India, established when Lord Curzon was Viceroy.

### LETTERS

Communications under the above heading are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

### (No. 747)

The Attack on Daylight Saving  
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

The attacks on daylight saving which are the result of recent propaganda among farmers should not succeed. Millions of people are enthusiastic for the continuance of the plan which has proved a blessing to the masses both here and abroad. The only opposition to the daylight saving plan, when originally presented by me to a large representative convention in this city, came from the gas companies, who are really the only losers by its operation. Later on it was again the lighting interests that argued for an extension of the plan throughout the winter, which would have turned the "sublime" into the "ridiculous."

In view of the steady opposition by the lighting interests whose profits are affected, it is suspected that they are responsible for the recent systematic propaganda among farmers, who themselves never showed any particular interest in this matter. The farmers have always been daylight savers. They are not compelled to rise earlier by the Daylight Saving Act. They were always guided, and many continue to be guided, by the sun, while city dwellers have been controlled by the clock. City and suburban people rise

at the same hour, summer and winter. The only way to have them enjoy the benefits of early sunrise and late sunset is through the daylight saving plan of pushing the clock forward in summer. There is a practically unanimous sentiment among workers in favor of daylight saving.

While certain owners of farms are said to fear the competition of home gardening encouraged by daylight saving, or see a loss in work ceasing earlier in the afternoon, the farmers as a class favor daylight saving.

Every new movement requires new adjustment; it seems to me that the railroads should show consideration to the farmers in adjusting train schedules to meet any new require-

## A FRENCH WRITER AND POLITICIAN

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—A few weeks ago the Académie Française held a particularly brilliant if select sitting: Mr. Louis Barthou, former Prime Minister, was received very wittily by Mr. Maurice Donnay, whose playful salutes reminded one that he had not completely freed himself of the influence exerted upon him by Montmartre in his youth. Mr. Louis Barthou is, perhaps, the most complete type of the modern French politician. He is not, however,

and he had shed the little he ever possessed in his oratorical jousts as lawyer. He consequently "spoke" in the Chamber on every possible occasion—often with real talent, always with ability—and soon won an established reputation as an orator. He was also appointed a member of the commission charged with examining the Panama affair.

Less than a year later he was offered the portfolio of public works. Renowned up to this time for his subtlety, Mr. Barthou suddenly displayed a remarkable authority, supported by the large leather portfolio which Marianne generously presents to those who bravely take to steering the chariot of state, and which, be it said in passing, in the case of the Premier, is of morocco leather, but for his subordinates is of tougher material. Mr. Barthou spoke with much determination; he even tested his power on the strikers of Grasse, with the result that he was obliged to resign a few days before the fall of the entire Cabinet.

Veering Adhesions

However, with Mr. Barthou's capacities, it is impossible to remain long in the background, and for years he held office in all the cabinets, perhaps rather indiscriminately. In 1896 he was Minister of the Interior in the Meline ministry, and pronounced himself as thoroughly Conservative. But he no doubt shares the view that it is only fools who never change their opinion—and as Mr. Barthou is far from being entitled to the classical cap with its jangling bells, he consequently succeeded in veering slowly but surely toward the Radicals and Republicans. The result was that when Mr. Sarriau formed his Cabinet in 1906, he included amongst his collaborators those two arch-enemies, Barthou and Clemenceau, whilst Briand accepted the portfolio of public instruction.

Thus the three leaders of the different factions of French politics consented to abolish personal feuds in their ardent desire to insure the welfare of the State. This resolution provoked much comment and uncharitable criticism, for at that period politicians were not accustomed to profess the "sacred union" spirit, which of late years has covered a multitude of sins.

### Socialist Opposition

During the war Mr. Barthou held office for a short time, but it was a difficult experience, as we had to struggle against the ill-will of the Socialists, who were opposed to him on account of his attitude in the Caillaux affair. Nevertheless, being a personal friend of Mr. Poincaré, it seems quite possible that he will be called upon to form the next Cabinet, though it is not certain that he will succeed in this. In a recent article in the Revue de Paris, however, Mr. Barthou has published the electoral program which he intends to support at the coming elections. He declares himself to be a partisan of a reform of the constitutional laws of France, which would suppress certain abuses of the present régime. But he appears—and he is much criticized for this—only to recommend constitutional reforms which would be insufficient to meet the present state of affairs. Although he recognizes that the rôle of the Chamber and Senate is to control the acts of the government, and not themselves to govern, he refrains from drawing from this its logical conclusion, which is that all members of Parliament should be absolutely prohibited from becoming ministers. However, it would surely be rather surprising if he did.

### As a Writer

As a writer Mr. Barthou has written three great works: "Mirabeau," "La Martine," and "Les Amours d'un Poète." The last named, which appeared a few weeks ago, provoked much discussion on account of the extremely precise details with which he has taken care to surround the principal figures in the book—Victor Hugo, Sainte-Beuve, Juliette Drouet, and Mme. Victor Hugo. Certain persons declare that it was both unnecessary and indequate to insist so strongly upon the very human side of great men: others, like Mr. Maurice Barrès, express the contrary opinion. In any case, "Les Amours d'un Poète" obtained a considerable success, which has been crowned by the reception of the author at the Académie Française.

Besides being a politician, Mr. Barthou is extremely fond of music; he even presided over the last International Congress of Music held in the spring of 1914. When not engaged in a political campaign, in writing a book, or in lecturing to the genteel audiences of the Annales—that popular worldly university, in which young

### Becomes a Speaker

In 1889 Mr. Barthou, then a deputy, had no idea of imitating certain of his colleagues who remained timidly in the background without daring to "speak up." Timidity had always been the least of his defects,

and he had shed the little he ever possessed in his oratorical jousts as lawyer.

He was then offered the editorship of *l'Indépendant des Basses Pyrénées*, which he accepted, whilst

frequently writing also for *Le Petit Gironde*, the leading paper of Bordeaux and of southwestern France.

From that time onward his political and literary careers advanced steadily side by side, like well-trained trotters, each of whom takes care not to overstep the other.

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## RIGHT TO VOTE BRINGS A DUTY

Woman Suffrage Leaders in the United States Point Out the Responsibilities Which Are Met Under Present Régime

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The women of the United States are now prepared as never before to take part in the political life of the country, and they have no right to shun their responsibility. This was the opinion expressed by delegates to the meeting of the Democratic National Committee in Chicago.

"The war activities called every woman in the country from her merely private affairs to those of the Nation and no change will be so absolutely far-reaching in effect as that brought about by the arousing of what we may call the public consciousness of every woman to make the affairs of the Nation and the world her affairs," said Mrs. George Bass, chairman of the woman's bureau of the Democratic National Committee, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"It is perfectly natural that women in any community in the country who have been identified with the civic life of their communities, either as suffragists or workers along any department of social activity, should, when they receive the ballot, transfer their public interest to this practical method of influencing public opinion. That sort of woman will be at once appealed to by this very direct result of political action. This marks the end of the old indirect methods of trying to change conditions."

"The women whose interests have centered pretty closely around the hearthstone have felt through their clubs the call to public work of various sorts and when they can re-enforce what they can do with the vote they are likely to respond."

As to the realm of political affairs in which women will undoubtedly specialize, I have never as a suffragist expected to invade the domains of exclusive interest to men, but in all questions of government and politics touched by the humanities women will bring that very practical interest and suggestions of solution which they have shown in club and civic life in the past two decades. All social questions affecting women and children, the protection of dependents and delinquents, food, and conservation will not be left to partisan or spoils politicians, but will be brought more to the front as great public questions affecting the welfare of the commonwealths and country."

Commenting upon the wider sphere of activity that is being opened to women in political life, Mrs. Ellis Meredith of Denver, Colorado, who was vice-chairman of the Colorado Democratic State Central Committee from 1904 to 1908, and was elected a member of the Board of Election Commissioners in 1910, declared that in the new era that has come women must take a part in politics. They have no right to stay out, she said. The time has come, she continued, when women are ready as never before to take part in the political life of the Nation.

## RESTORATION OF CHURCHES IN EUROPE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Church Restoration Sunday was observed in New York churches yesterday in cooperation with the Inter-Church Committee for Christian Relief in France and Belgium. An appeal, indorsed by Dr. Henry van Dyke, vice-chairman of the committee, which has been sent far and wide, announces the organization's object to be "to cooperate with the local churches, each doing its share, in providing adequately for an efficient leadership, caring for the widows and orphans, and rebuilding churches as sufficiently large congregations may be reorganized."

The appeal says there are men and women in France fitted to lead the work of restoration, but that they must be paid suitable salaries. It calls attention to the fact that France became a united Nation during the war and that practically all of the Protestant churches are united in this movement to restore the Protestant churches of the devastated regions of France and Belgium.

Special appeals were made for contributions to the \$1,200,000 fund which is being raised for this work.

## WRITERS OBSERVE WHITMAN CENTENARY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

NEW YORK, New York—About 200 American writers celebrated Walt Whitman's centenary on Saturday by a visit to his birthplace at West Hills, New York, and to the schoolhouse at Woodbury, New York, where he taught. Anniversary exercises under the auspices of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, which arranged the pilgrimage, included the reading by Percy Mackaye from "Leaves of Grass," and an address by Dr. Richard Burton, who ranked Whitman among the five greatest American writers. The others being Hawthorne, Emerson, Mark Twain, and Edgar Allan Poe. Letters of appreciation of the poet were read from John Masefield and Arnold Bennett.

## RUSSELL CONVENTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Followers of Pastor Russell, including several who were sentenced to 10 or 20-year terms in the Federal Prison in Atlanta, Georgia, on the charge that their writings and publications tended to ob-

## SENTIMENT AGAINST SINNOTT LAND BILL

Oil Interests Claim That Leasing Law Proposed Does Not Constrain Proper Provisions Regarding the Royalty Question

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHEYENNE, Wyoming.—The mineral leasing bill, which has been introduced in the lower house of Congress by N. J. Sinnott, Representative from Oregon, is opposed by many Wyoming petroleum producers, and by virtually all Wyoming claimants to oil areas located under the present placer mining law—that of 1870—22 on several grounds, chief of which are that it does not provide the maximum of royalty to be derived from petroleum lands developed under leases, that it does not give the states a sufficient share of the revenue derived from leased lands, and that it contains no provision for the patenting to the claimants of lands located and in a measure developed under the placer claim law.

NEW YORK, New York—At the first meeting of the Cunard Steamship Company, Ltd., held since the war, Sir Alfred Booth, Bart., chairman of the board of directors, presiding for the tenth consecutive time over the board meeting, summarized the losses of the company in the war. He said:

"The Cunard Line has lost the Lusitania, Franconia, Latoria, Ivernia, Carpathia, Andania, Alania, Ascania, Ausonia, Ultonia, Veria, Cetia, Thracia, Lycia, Feitria, Folia, Flavia, Aurora, Valeria, Vandalia, Vinovia and Volodina 220,444 tons in all, or 56 per cent of our pre-war tonnage."

"The Anchor Line has lost the Perugia, Caledonia, California, Cameronia, Tuscania, Transylvania, and Tiberia 69,029 tons.

"The Commonwealth and Dominion Line has lost the Marere, Port Nicholson, Port Adelaide, Port Hardy, Port Campbell, Port Curtis and Port Kembla 45,215 tons.

"The Brokebank and Well Lines have lost the Assyria, Bengali, Camberwell, Iran, Istrat, Malakand, Matheran, Malzar and Springwell, 55,155 tons. Thus in all we have lost 45 ships of 389,553 tons."

## CINCINNATI RECORD UNDER THE DRY LAW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Prohibition is a week old in this once wettest of cities. Already something has happened in the police court. The judges, the police and the newspaper men are looking forward to a restful summer. The average number of police court cases had been from 50 to 100 a day. On Monday, following the Saturday night celebration marking the advent of prohibition there were 98 cases, 34 of which were cases of disorderly conduct resulting from too much drinking. On Tuesday there were 52 cases—15 disorderly conduct cases resulting from drinking. On Wednesday—the day after the first thoroughly dry day—there were 17 cases—11 disorderly conduct cases. On Thursday there were 19 cases—1 disorderly conduct case and no "drunks." On Friday there were 16 cases—two disorderly conduct cases and one "drunk."

## CHURCHES ANNOUNCE BOY SCOUT WEEK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A proclamation by President Wilson recommending the observation of Boy Scout Week from Sunday, June 8, through Flag Day, June 14, was read in New York churches yesterday. The objects of the campaign are to recruit 1,000,000 associate members of the Boy Scout organization in America, to recognize nationally the Boy Scout movement and the achievements of the scouts during the war, and to interest citizens, churches, schools, and other organizations which have a point of contact with boy life, in the boys of the Nation.

## STATES MAY DECIDE GUN DISTRIBUTION

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Distribution of 4000 German cannon and 20,000 machine guns captured by the United States Army during the war would be left to the governors and legislatures of the states, under a plan approved on Saturday by the House Military Affairs Committee. Requests have been received for many times the number of guns available, and members of the committee decided it would be best to distribute the trophies among the states and let them decide to which communities they would be given.

## AIR SQUADRON ADDS TO ITS ITINERARY

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The schedule of the squadron of six de Havilland aeroplanes which left Dallas, Texas, May 15, for Boston, has been extended to include exhibition flights at Chicago June 2-3; Milwaukee, June 4; La Crosse, Wisconsin, June 5; St. Paul, Minnesota, June 5-7; Madison, Wisconsin, June 8; Rockford, Illinois, June 9; South Bend, Indiana, June 10; Fort Wayne, Indiana, June 11. The squadron is now at Indianapolis, having covered 1210 miles in 780 minutes flying time.

## FOOD PRODUCTION URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

NEW YORK, New York—That the American farmer undertake the maximum production of foodstuffs was urged by Thomas E. Wilson, president of Wilson & Co., packers, of Chicago, who arrived in New York on Saturday after a two months' investigation of the food situation in Europe. Mr. Wilson paid tribute to the work of Herbert Hoover in getting food supplies to the needy.

RUSSELL CONVENTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Followers of Pastor Russell, including several who were sentenced to 10 or 20-year terms in the Federal Prison in Atlanta, Georgia, on the charge that their writings and publications tended to ob-

struct recruiting and the operation of the draft, closed last night a four days' convention in the Academy of Music, Brooklyn. C. A. Wise, vice-president of the International Bible Students Association, presided. The president, Joseph F. Rutherford, is at his home in California. Since the United States Circuit Court of Appeals reversed the seven convictions, it has been thought that the Russellites might return to Brooklyn and renew their activities at the Bethel Home, their former headquarters. This, however, they say is not likely to happen for a few years. It was announced that 32 similar conventions would be held in various cities in the United States and Canada between now and the middle of summer.

CHICAGO LINE WAR  
LOSSES REPORTED

NEW YORK, New York—At the first meeting of the Cunard Steamship Company, Ltd., held since the war, Sir Alfred Booth, Bart., chairman of the board of directors, presiding for the tenth consecutive time over the board meeting, summarized the losses of the company in the war. He said:

"The Cunard Line has lost the Lusitania, Franconia, Latoria, Ivernia, Carpathia, Andania, Alania, Ascania, Ausonia, Ultonia, Veria, Cetia, Thracia, Lycia, Feitria, Folia, Flavia, Aurora, Valeria, Vandalia, Vinovia and Volodina 220,444 tons in all, or 56 per cent of our pre-war tonnage."

"The Anchor Line has lost the Perugia, Caledonia, California, Cameronia, Tuscania, Transylvania, and Tiberia 69,029 tons.

"The Commonwealth and Dominion Line has lost the Marere, Port Nicholson, Port Adelaide, Port Hardy, Port Campbell, Port Curtis and Port Kembla 45,215 tons.

"The Brokebank and Well Lines have lost the Assyria, Bengali, Camberwell, Iran, Istrat, Malakand, Matheran, Malzar and Springwell, 55,155 tons. Thus in all we have lost 45 ships of 389,553 tons."

NEW YORK, New York—Brig.-Gen. W. W. Atterbury, vice-president of the Pennsylvania railroad, who served as director-general of transportation of the A. E. F. in France, described Saturday the achievements of the United States transportation service abroad. He arrived on the steamship Rotterdam which docked from Brest.

One of the greatest achievements, he declared, was the carrying of locomotives, complete and ready to place on the tracks, to France. Other feats were the building of mammoth docks, dredging harbors and laying hundreds of miles of track, necessary before the multitude of troops and the vast supplies from the United States could be had.

General Atterbury will go to Philadelphia and resume his position with the Pennsylvania railroad after he has taken a vacation.

In France for nearly two years, he commanded 1810 officers and 46,000 men at the time he left Brest. When the armistice was signed, he said 132 miles of track had been laid and 3,552,000 square feet of covered stores and 6,000,000 square feet of open stores had been erected, all at Givres.

General Atterbury received the Legion of Honor from France, was made a Companion of the Order of the Bath by England, and his own country awarded him the Distinguished Service Medal.

PROHIBITION LAW OF  
NEVADA SUSTAINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

CARSON CITY, Nevada—The Supreme Court of the State of Nevada has upheld the constitutionality of the initiative prohibition act. The liquor interests and other opponents of the prohibition act attacked the constitutionality of the act through habeas corpus proceedings in an effort to free a violator of its provisions, contending that the initiative section of the state Constitution was invalid in not having been entered in full in the journals of the legislative Houses, which, if sustained by the court, would also have invalidated the woman suffrage amendment to the state Constitution.

The court held that, while the initiative constitutional amendment was not set forth in its entirety, it was sufficiently identified by entry in the journals to be a substantial compliance with the requirements of the Constitution. The court also held other provisions of the initiative act to be constitutional and remanded the prisoner to custody for trial.

PEOPLES BANKS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

MANVILLE, Wyoming—Residents of this little prairie town, who prior to a few months ago had not dreamed of such prosperity, during the last few weeks have received more than \$500,000 for petroleum royalty rights attaching to lands in the new Lance Creek field, 20 miles to the north. Cowboys, small storekeepers, school teachers, and others have received from \$500 to \$50,000 each for royalty rights. Seven women, one of whom received \$45,000, are included among the fortunate holders of land in the new field.

NEW YORK, New York—A committee of merchants and bankers known through the country has been appointed by the New York City Club to urge upon Congress the passage of legislation providing for the nationwide establishment of peoples banks, following the Massachusetts Credit Union plan, these banks to cover the temporary or current needs of farmers and of city laboring men.

COLUMBIA COMMENCEMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Columbia University began its one hundred and sixtieth commencement exercises yesterday with a baccalaureate service in the university gymnasium. Today will be devoted to class day exercises. A tree will be planted in memory of those who gave their lives in the war.

WAR BOAT FLOTILLA  
ON THE MISSISSIPPI

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—An anti-submarine flotilla is being assembled by the United States Navy for a cruise up the Mississippi River. The flotilla consists of the U. S. N. submarine K-5, the destroyer Isabel, three submarine chasers, and two navy hydroplanes. All the ships have seen war service and comprise a unit of attack such as used in anti-submarine operations. They are completely armed and equipped. The ships of the main part of the fleet are to be coaled in Memphis, then proceed to Cairo, Illinois, to meet the scout boat submarine chaser No. 3, and then to St. Louis. The flotilla will remain on the Mississippi and its tributaries for some time. The voyage is expected to arouse middle west interest in the navy and stimulate replacement recruiting.

WHITE FOOTWEAR

For Dress, Street  
and Sport Wear

OUR newest Summer styles in white canvas, kid and buckskin shoes are now being shown for the woman who values the finished appearance which Mosley footwear gives to the completed costume.

T. E. MOSELEY CO., 160 Tremont Street  
BOSTON

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## KOREAN MOVEMENT FOR INDEPENDENCE

Dr. Syngman Rhee Outlines Aims of Revolutionists and Indicts Policy of Japan on Asiatic Mainland—Alleges Bad Faith

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The ninety-four aero pursuit squadron, formerly commanded by Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker, and said to have more aces than any other fighting unit, reached this port Saturday on the transport Louisville. The ninety-four accompanied the army of occupation to Coblenz and saw service at Toul, Chateau Thierry, and Aronne.

Fifty officers and 1749 men of the thirty-sixth division, chiefly from Oklahoma and Texas, arrived on the transport Pueblo. Among them were about 150 Indians who had been successful in preventing the Huns from getting information concerning allied movements through "listening in" on the telephone by the simple expedient of talking in their native tongue, which was quite unknown to the enemy.

Demobilization Rapid

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Twenty-five combatant and seven skeletonized divisions will have been returned home when the movement of the eighty-first and ninetieth divisions, now in progress, has been completed. In announcing this the War Department said the expeditionary forces now are practically reduced to the seven regular divisions, four of which have been released for early return. Demobilization of the army, it was announced, has returned 2,278,299 officers and men to civil life.

RED CROSS REPORT ON  
KOLTCHAK CAMPAIGN

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## MEMORANDUM ON INDUSTRIAL UNREST

British Trade Unions Charge the Government With Negligence in Not Controlling Foodstuffs Until It Was Too Late

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its labor correspondent

LONDON, England—In my last article on the trade union memorandum, I dwell upon that phase of the memorandum which deals with the control of industry and endeavored to indicate the forces which were challenging the whole structure upon which modern industry has been built. It will be remembered that in a previous article the opinion was expressed that the mineowners had not come through the ordeal of the Coal Commission inquiry with any considerable credit to themselves, but I fully anticipated that, when the conference resumed its task and the question of nationalization was thoroughly investigated, the employers would submit a case which would prove that the problem was not so simple as appeared on the surface.

It was also rumored that the mineowners were preparing a scheme for the reorganization of the industry on cooperative lines in which the masters and men would work together, the men to have joint control in the management and direction in the general policy to be pursued. It is now reported that the draft proposals for joint control drawn up by the executive council of the Mining Association of Great Britain, and discussed by them in the middle of February and submitted to the coalowners for their opinions thereon, have failed to obtain anything approaching general approval. Neither has it been found possible to get the coalowners to agree among themselves to any other scheme or set of proposals in this connection. This means that the Mining Association as an organization will be unable to submit a practical proposal for the consideration of the commission.

To return to the memorandum. In calling attention to the circumstance that high prices and profiteering are responsible for the more immediate and special causes of industrial unrest, the trade union representatives direct attention to the dividends paid by a number of firms engaged in various enterprises, who, on the whole, have prospered exceedingly because of the war.

### Brewers' High Dividends

Included is a list of breweries which, despite the fact that the consumption of intoxicants has been greatly reduced, have managed to eke out a tolerable existence on dividends ranging from 14 per cent to 36 per cent. The latter figure being that paid to the shareholders of a company who were apparently satisfied with a modest 18 per cent in 1916 and 1917. Shipping, food, boots, textiles, engineering, are included in the indictment as having taken advantage of the necessities of the people.

The report proceeds to indicate the policy which has been adopted by a number of huge industrial combinations for concealing the true state of affairs, and quotes the case of a firm, as an example, who had declared a dividend of 27½ per cent for several years; then, by issuing bonus shares, to their shareholders, although the total amount received was the same as before, the dividend declared is given as 11 per cent. This practice has been increasing for some time past, but has been accentuated during the war period, until it has become almost the recognized custom among the more prosperous and successful undertakings.

Money, that has accumulated as reserve funds has been distributed either free or below the market value to the shareholders, and then begins to earn dividends at the same rate as the ordinary shares.

Another practice is to place huge sums of money to the reserve funds, in many cases the figure has been increased by three times that of the pre-war basis, and in one case the amount has been multiplied nearly nine times. Huge Fortunes Made

The memorandum charges the government with negligence in not taking over the control of foodstuffs until it was too late to deal effectively with the rising prices, which were neither unavoidable nor due to natural causes, and only after huge fortunes had been made.

The fact that rising prices were never accompanied by an increase in wages until the workers pressed forward their demands with the threat of a strike, and the strong resistance invariably shown by the employers who appeared to fail to recognize that any increase in the cost of living, without commensurate increase in wages, lowered the standard of living of the workers, who, in many industries, were already on a level endangering their physical efficiency, is put forward as an important factor of immediate unrest. What is described in the memorandum as "the eagerness of the government to sell the national property," and its expressed determination, through the mouthpiece of the Minister of Labor, to compete in no way with private interests in the task of production, has been dealt with in these columns nearly two months ago.

The worst anticipations then feared have only too truly been realized. The sale of the national factories, ships, and shipyards have not only increased resentment in people, but have also contributed to the problem of unemployment. For the production of commodities urgently required, the government looked to the private trader, who, in the majority of instances, is undecided in consequence first of the uncertainty of the labor situation, and secondly because of the high cost of raw materials. Time, the employer believes, will decide both factors. He

## LABOR COUNCIL FOR PROHIBITION

Seattle's Central Organization Unanimously Favors War-Time Dry Legislation and Will Fight Against Repeal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SEATTLE, Washington—By a unanimous vote of 150 delegates and with no opposition, the Seattle Central Labor Council has gone on record in favor of nation-wide prohibition and as instructing its delegates to the coming national convention of the American Federation of Labor to introduce and work for the adoption of a resolution opposing repeal of the War-Time Prohibition Act, and urging organized Labor in all its branches to demand and aid enforcement of that law.

The council's action deplores the act of President Wilson in recommending repeal of the war-time prohibition law,

and takes sharp issue with Samuel Gompers, who recently declared opposition to prohibition legislation.

The resolution declares that four years of experience has convinced workers of the State that prohibition has raised the standards of living, given workers added fighting power in the struggle with the employer for the full product of his toil, and has cleared the brain of the worker to grapple with the problems that confronted him.

The resolution was fathered by a committee of prominent unionists representing all trades, conservatives and radicals, and was favorably recommended to the council by both factions.

James A. Duncan, the council's secretary, is the delegate-elect. He led the dry faction in the old days when prohibition was a live issue in the Labor movement.

Reports from headquarters here of the California Wine and Grape Growers Association, in reference to signatures for the referendum petition, are to the effect that many signatures have been obtained and a large number of canvassers are at work. John F. Murphy, former county prosecutor, who is counsel for the association, said that it was expected to secure the legal number of names, although the work is being done only in the cities.

## PARIS HAS NEW LABOR EXCHANGE

Program Includes a National Organization of Production With Central Council

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—A new "Bourse Nationale du Travail," National Labor Exchange, has just been founded under the auspices of the General Union of Reformist Syndicates, by the National Federation of Workmen, who express themselves as follows: "Disgusted by the actions of those who, possessed of no professional interest, have organized political strikes during the darkest and most tragic hours, and who went to Berne to sit at the same table with our enemy, whose hands as Mr. Samuel Gompers expressed it, 'are still red with innocent blood.'

Appeals to Workmen Generally

"Repelling energetically all contracts with the yellow or disguised syndicates, always subjected to the employer's influence, and in face of the systematic obstruction met with by the partisans of reformist methods in the syndicates dominated by the revolutionaries, the Federal Council declares the program of its social action, and addresses this appeal to workmen of all parties.

"For the struggle of classes erected as a permanent system, we substitute the organization of classes and professions for their evolution toward social justice. If a strike is an extreme measure, nevertheless, there must be no hesitation in having recourse to it after making sure that it does not hide any political end, and after having exhausted all means of conciliation and arbitration, for a just cause. Do not let us be a docile flock which allows itself to be used by professional agitators of all shades.

The Exchange's Program

"Our program comprises: "The creation of a national organization of production, representing parallel regional syndicates, regulators of economic life and of the labor market, with mixed commissions and a central council in Paris.

"The establishment of collective labor contracts of conciliation and arbitration committees and factory councils.

"The adoption of a new method of work, based on the transformation of industrial and agricultural machinery and the development of technical instruction, having as a consequence the application of the English week and the eight-hour day, with the fixing of a minimum salary corresponding with the cost of living.

ITALIAN STRIKERS RETURN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy (Friday)—The striking workmen in Biella, in the Province of Piedmont, have returned to work on learning from the appearance of agitators of a Bolshevik character, which, however, passed off without incident, that an anarchist minority was endeavoring to take advantage of the general strike.

Victor Langlois, a metallurgist, is the secretary of the National Federation.

STOCK FEED CONSERVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—A large amount of barley that has formerly been used by brewers in making intoxicating liquors will be available for stock feed and an excellent grain for this purpose, according to a bulletin sent out by Armour & Co.

and firemen be made a criminal offense by the Dominion Government. They contend that with the present social unrest in all parts of Canada the stand taken by the association is most untimely and not conducive to cooperation between employer and employees.

## FUNDS SOUGHT FOR EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—An appropriation of \$4,700,000 is asked by William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, for the maintenance of the United States Employment Service along lines advocated at the conference of federal and state representatives in Washington. This money would be available for the fiscal year beginning July 1, if Congress acts favorably. The plan is to maintain 475 employment offices for the placement of civilian workers and for special service in placing soldiers and sailors.

Of 65,000 persons being placed weekly now by the service, 15,000 are soldiers and sailors. Since March 22, the service has been operating on funds given by individuals, states, municipalities, and welfare organizations. These funds will be sufficient until June 30.

## JAPANESE LABOR LEADER IN NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Mr. Bunji Susuki, president of the Japanese Federation of Labor, arrived at this port on the Rotterdam, Saturday, on his way to attend Labor meetings in Atlantic City.

Mr. Susuki, who came from France, where he had been attending the Peace Conference, declared that no such war as that just ended should ever occur again, and added that:

"If workers will unite, the fundamental principles of peace will be established. Peace will reign the world over now that the great Peace Conference has been held. The Japanese Premier is favorable to Labor, and so far there have been no signs of bolshevism in my country. A united movement of organized Labor will save the world from bolshevism."

## WAR EDUCATION LEADERS CHANGED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—General March, chief of staff, announced on Saturday that Maj.-Gen. James W. McAndrew, General Pershing's chief of staff, had been assigned to head the new General Staff College which is to absorb the Army War College. The war plans section of the general staff, an early outgrowth of the war, is to be continued as a subdivision with Maj.-Gen. William G. Lytle Brown in charge, replacing Brig.-Gen. Lytle Brown.

Announcement also was made of the detail of Col. Robert M. Danford, to be commandant of cadets at West Point. He will relieve Col. Jens Bugge, who will return to the retired list.

## LARGER AIRCRAFT PROMISED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—"Commander Read's trans-Atlantic flight in the NC-4 demonstrates that aerial navigation has developed to a point where it commands recognition as a coping means of general transport over both sea and land," according to a statement by the Manufacturers Aircraft Association, which announces that already larger and more powerful flying craft are under construction.

Mr. Johannsen was asked by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor whether there is not a certain element that wants a general strike not particularly for the purpose of freeing Mooney, but to advance their own radical ideas. Mr. Johannsen replied that this was no doubt true. He

## VOTING LIGHT ON MOONEY QUESTION

Ballots Sent in, Says Chicago Headquarters, Are Running Strongly for a General Strike Beginning on the 4th of July

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—As a result of the resolution adopted by the conference of weights and measures officials recently held in this city, Thomas P. Gore, United States Senator from Oklahoma, has introduced a bill in the Senate "to amend the pure food law, approved March 3, 1913, so as to include wrapped meats enclosed in paper or other materials as prepared by manufacturers therefor for sale."

This is intended to bring wrapped ham and bacon, now excluded, into the same category and subject to the same regulations as other "package" foods which are compelled by law to print the net contents on the outside of the package. Hitherto, the packers have succeeded in defeating attempts to bring wrapped meats under this ruling and consumers have had to pay for paper and burlap at the same price as for the meat itself.

Mr. Johannsen estimated that the returns will amount to from 150,000 to 200,000 out of 1,500,000 ballots sent out from the Chicago headquarters.

Many ballots have been returned and these are running strongly for a general strike, Mr. Johannsen stated to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. Ballots were sent to every available address of local unions. Mr. Johannsen said, "The number of unions receiving ballots, he estimated, was around 25,000. These were sent on to the local unions of the American Federation of Labor, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, and the railroad brotherhoods. No attention was paid to the I. W. W."

### Attitude of Different Trades

The miners who were ordered by their international officers not to vote on the Mooney strike are almost unanimous for it, according to Mr. Johannsen. The metal trades workers are running about 12 to 1 for it and the building trades vote is almost a tie. All ballots are expected to be in June 7.

The lack of interest shown in the Mooney vote, Mr. Johannsen attributes to the fact that the average union man is only vitally interested in the things close at home.

The matter of the Mooney strike, Mr. Johannsen said, is expected to come up at the American Federation of Labor convention at Atlantic City on June 9. There is no assurance if the vote carries that there will be a general strike, Mr. Johannsen stated. But it is reasonable to assume, he said, that the local unions which voted for a strike are in earnest.

What would happen if the vote is in favor of a general strike and the international officers oppose it, Mr. Johannsen said he could not state.

The usual course, he said, is to get the sanction of the international officers.

In case local union strikes without the sanction of the international office, it is denied financial support.

The unions, he said, however, have the right to strike and in this case, they can strike for five days without asking the financial support of the international office.

Announcement also was made of the

detail of Col. Robert M. Danford, to be commandant of cadets at West Point.

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REVENUE SERVICE VACANCIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey—A liberal program of development of aeronautics, including establishment of engineering schools in every state along the lines of the state agricultural colleges and experiment stations, to do for aviation what the latter have done for agriculture, is urged upon the United States Congress in resolutions adopted by the Pan-American Aeronautic Congress here. The resolutions support the Smith-Howard Bill, which proposes engineering stations.

Capt. Mansell James flew to Boston, Massachusetts, in a Sopwith "Camel" machine, making the 350 miles in 305 minutes. Frank Stanton, of Princeton University flying school, flew from the Atlantic City air port to Norwich, Connecticut, in 4 hours and 10 minutes.

REVENUE SERVICE VACANCIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Attention

is invited by the Collector of Internal Revenue for this district to the special examination announced by the Civil Service Commission for examiner, estate tax division, Internal Revenue Bureau, for filling 20 or more vacancies in the office of the Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Treasury Department, Washington, District of Columbia. Men and women who are qualified will be admitted to the examination. Eligibles will be divided into three grades with compensation ranging from \$1800 to \$3000 per annum, depending upon the qualifications of the appointee.

Rabbi Schulmann, in Temple Beth El, declared that "Judaism as a religion cannot tolerate the spirit of bolshevism," and added that "as there is no room in America for double national allegiance, so can there be no room in it for an international bolshevism."

## OPPORTUNITY TO GET BRITISH TRADE

Immediate Action on Part of United States Merchants Is Urged by American, Home From Year's Stay in England

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Now is the time for United States manufacturers who would find markets for their goods in England to investigate trade conditions and make their plans, according to James Keeley, a former Chicago newspaper editor, who has just returned from nearly a year's stay in England, reporting that British business men have told him that there is a big future for American trade in England. He reminds United States merchants, however, that the necessities of life must take the place of less essential things for the time being.

"That the English market has not been more profitable to the American manufacturer," says Mr. Keeley, "is because, partly at least, we have had too little consideration for the settled business of the older Nation, that we have not thought it worth while to adapt our methods to their standards and that we have tried to force American goods on that market by purely American methods."

"But while the door of opportunity stands open, he who would enter must realize and do certain essential things to win the British market. Availability and obvious merit of goods are not sufficient. The necessities of life must take the place of less essential things for the time being and the manufacturer who does not recognize this fact will throw his money away."

"No American firm, in my opinion, should ever attempt to sell its trademarked goods in Great Britain with an American sales staff imported for the purpose. Direct, if you will, behind the scenes the sales and advertising methods, but send English men and women out to sell your goods."

"Above everything else, it is necessary that the advertised article should live up to the advertisement. There is no country in the world where it is so essential not to overstate your case as in Great Britain."

## RABBIS SPEAK AGAINST BOLSHEVISM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—That pro-German agents are at work preaching bolshevism and illegitimate Labor doctrines in the United States was stated by Rabbi Joseph Silverman in Temple Emanuel on Saturday. He added that the counter-proposals of the enemy to the allied terms of peace were insults to the United States and to the Allies, and that the war should be carried on, not only economically, but diplomatically also, until the full victory is won. He said that many who were secretly pro-German before the United States entered the war were now aiding the enemy openly. He declared further that men in Congress opposing the League of Nations were a menace to the peace of the world and were making presidential capital out of the peace issue, irrespective of the consequences.

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JORDAN MARSH COMPANY—Established 1851—JORDAN MARSH COMPANY

## Today—and This Week

## METHODS ADOPTED IN HUMBERT TRIAL

Prosecution Was Desirous of Finding Out What Each of Accused Knew About Origin of Swiss Funds From Agent

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The third court-martial, which tried the cases of Humbert, Lenoir, Desouches, and Ladoux, had its own way of getting at the truth, and no doubt was felt that it would discover it entirely before the end and be in a position, after acute analysis of the statements made, to pass a just and proper verdict. But the unimpassioned spectator of the proceedings could not see that any chain of logic was being forged, for with the statements, the examinations and cross-examinations of the witnesses, and their confrontations and examinations of each other, over and over again, the same ground being frequently traversed, but in a different way, the sum total of the testimony seemed to be a jumbled-up mass, and the confusion appeared to thicken every day.

But there were two points to be set against such possibly cynical view, and the first was that the prosecution was above all desirous of finding out exactly what each of the accused knew, or suspected, about the origin of the funds that came from Switzerland to Paris through the German agent, Schoeller, as he was known to be, and what each of them knew or thought he knew that the others knew. These supreme points could hardly ever be properly discovered by plain straightforward examinations, but by continually recurring cross-examinations and confrontations a very definite impression could be formed. And again by this system an exact general impression of the guilt or innocence of all the parties could be obtained, as perhaps in no other way. The psychological element seemed to count for more in the conduct of this big case than almost any other of recent times that could be recalled.

### Humbert a Considerable Character

It was a great show in its way. Humbert is a considerable character, and so is Lenoir, of another kind. Ladoux somewhat improved himself in the critical eye of the public. And the lawyers, feeling evidently that they were engaged in one of the great enterprises of their career, made the most of it, and were not unsuspected of playing to the gallery. Maitre Moro Gaffier, Senator Humbert's advocate, a very keen counsel, worked the emotional and melodramatic side rather fully, and constantly proclaimed the shocking injustice done to his client in breathing a whisper against his noble patriotism. He had sublime confidence that all would come right in the end. Humbert, heavy of feature, endeavored to look lamblike and long-suffering when these kind things were being said.

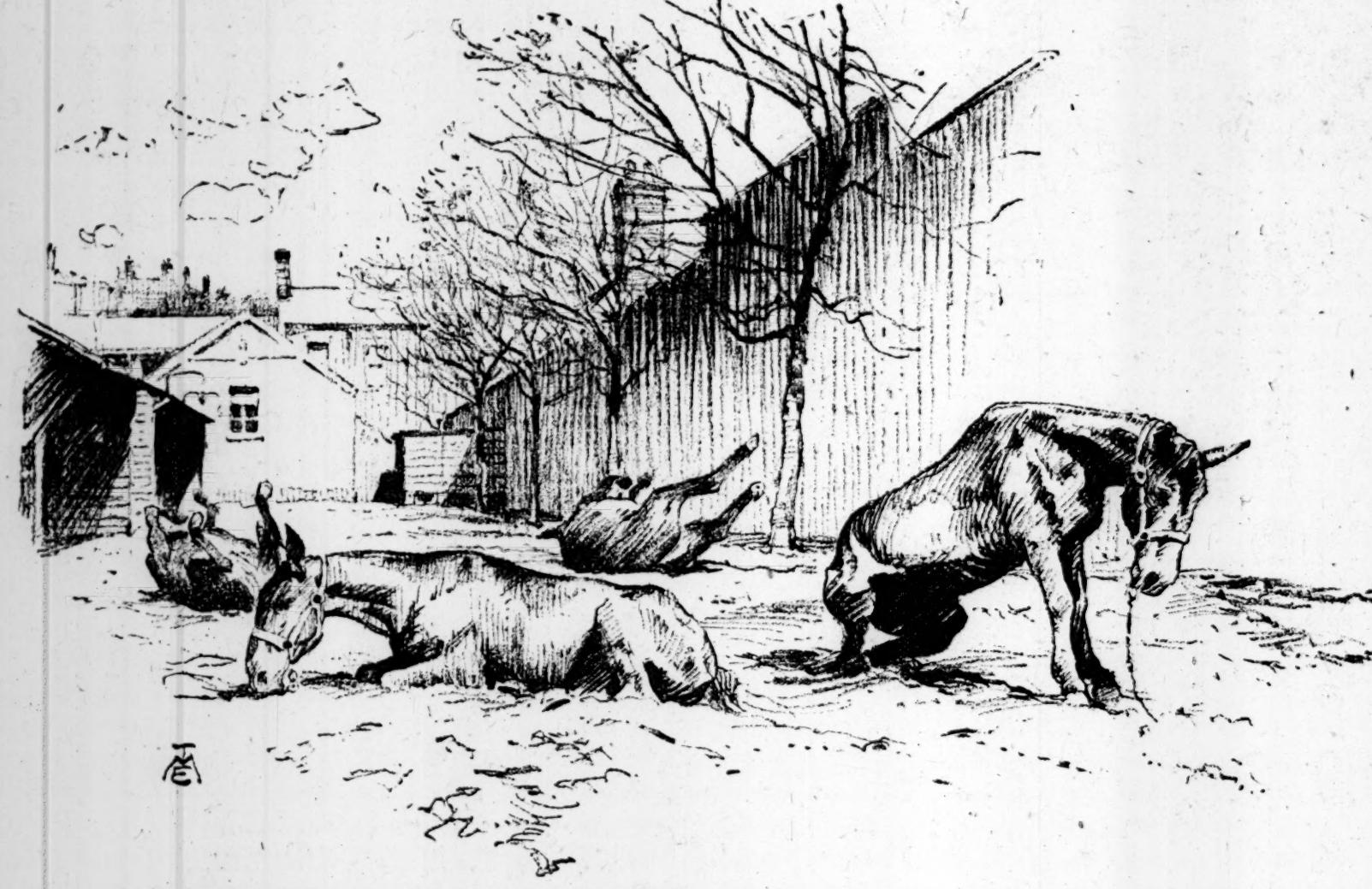
Captain Mornet, the prosecuting lawyer, who was always ready and willing for a sharp encounter with Maitre Moro Gaffier, was at times a somewhat wild-looking fellow for a gowned counsel, and his favorite pose was to threaten "tremendously." The court, and especially the accused and their advisers, were always given to understand that, locked up in his bosom was the real truth, every particle of which was known to him, and that in due course he would reveal it with terrible results to all concerned. "Yes, yes, we shall see—wait a little—ha! ha!" that was his attitude. But observers said that only the trial could show whether Captain Mornet knew quite as much as he pretended. Certes, the opposing counsel did not seem to care what he knew!

### Half a Million Each

But in the detached and wandering way in which the case is being conducted, some important crumbs of evidence were from time to time produced. It has been stated that both Lenoir and Desouches had 500,000 francs each as their commission in the Schoeller deal with the Journal, while Desouches, old associate of Lenoir, but now showing a distinctly hostile attitude to him—as all the prisoners did to each other—said that he had nothing, and when he was asked why he had given Lenoir a receipt for 500,000 francs, he declared that the reason was that Lenoir had spent that amount on his lady friends and, being in a somewhat difficult position, wanted the receipt to show his trustees.

A letter was read in which Lenoir wrote to his parents to tell them that, when Humbert first suspected that the proprietor of Le Journal was disposed to sell the paper over his head, and imagined that the purchase money was of German origin, he told Lenoir that he would placard the walls of Paris with the announcement that Germany had bought the paper! He said to Lenoir, "Understand that I am Charles Humbert, and you are nothing!" Lenoir, however, had an answer and murmured, "Do not overlook the fact that you are an adversary of the government, while, as to your placard, there is such a thing as a censorship!" The prosecution questioned Humbert as to how it was that, after such a conversation as this with Lenoir, he had changed his view about the German source of the money, and he said that when he got rid of the suspected financiers he had only Lenoir père, who was known to be rich, to deal with. But Captain Mornet pointed out to him that Lenoir fils had brought 1,000,000 francs with him and was a young man without financial strength or responsibility and under the legal control of his father, with whom Humbert did not appear to think it worth while to communicate. "Tricking the Boche."

Mr. Humbert said he accepted the assistance of Bolo in order to counteract the manœuvres directed against



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

## FAMILIARITY WITH THE MULE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

him by Lenoir and Desouches, who were anxious to get him out of the way and to change the policy of the paper. The question of the source of the money was very worrying to him in the course of the many disputes that subsequently occurred. He was asked if Lenoir ever told him that the money came from Switzerland, and he replied that he had not, the money, as he always thought, having been provided by the Lenoir family. On the other hand, Ladoux stated that Lenoir told him that the money for the purchase was coming from America, but Lenoir denied that he ever said any such thing.

Some interesting revelations on war methods and matters were occasionally made. Captain Ladoux, who, as everybody knows, was an officer in the intelligence department, had been warned to be careful what he said, and no doubt he was sufficiently careful. However, he saw no reason why he should not tell the court that while the war was on there was a system known as "tricking the Boche" practiced by his department. This game consisted in seeing that the Germans were duly supplied through neutral sources with imaginary (and misleading) versions of the matter that had been cut out of the French newspapers by the censor when blank paper was only left instead and everybody wondered, especially the enemy, what it was that must not be printed.

## SOCIALISTS EXPOSE BOLSHEVIST ERRORS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Under the auspices of the National Socialist Party, a public meeting was held at the Central Hall, Westminster, recently, at which Mr. H. M. Hyndman presided.

A large, hostile element quickly asserted itself, and a continuous stream of interruption was kept up throughout the meeting.

In opening the proceedings the chairman said that the meeting was the first of a series the National Socialist Party intended to hold throughout the country, in order to expose a formal and definite manner the pernicious policy of bolshevism. The Russian revolution, he said, was not made by Bolsheviks, or by the men at present holding power in Russia, but by the old guard of the Socialist Party and Revolutionary Party, many of whom were his personal friends.

Repeated interruptions occurred and Mr. J. Jones, M. P., who was sitting on the platform, rose and exclaimed, "This is the new democracy! Listen to it." Whereupon the chairman remarked that the new democracy was very much like the old anarchy.

Mr. Hyndman went on to say that the bolshevism in Russia was falling in every department of the State, and anarchy prevailed everywhere. Having failed in Russia, the Bolsheviks were endeavoring to erect their standards in Great Britain by resenting parliamentary action and resorting to direct action. ("Cries of 'Quite right, too.'") If half the energy the workers of England had devoted to strikes had been devoted to the political movement, Mr. Hyndman declared, the working classes would have been masters of England today.

Mr. Will Thorne, M. P., moved a resolution in favor of the establishment of a cooperative commonwealth by ordinary political and democratic action as opposed to Bolsheviks at attempts at dictatorship—industrial and military.

Mr. Dan Irving, M. P., seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

### MANY FARMS AVAILABLE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vermont.—A census of the farms for sale in the State of Vermont, taken under the direction of the state Commissioner of Agriculture, shows that there are 1320 farms which can be bought at the present time. This is not from the entire State, and covers only about 145 out of the 247 towns.

ten minutes' roll after the day's work was a part of the regular routine.

Most of them naturally acquired names, and here appeared a woeful lack of originality. Any mule who tended to show his independence by an occasional buck was at once christened Broncho—just as in the army all

Walkers are nicknamed "Hoohy" and all Clarkes "Nobby."

We had, too, several Jacks, Tommies, and Jennies. Tim and Tose were a beautiful pair of quite small mules with skins like sable, who were usually among the favorites for the prize that was periodically given for the best kept pair in the company. Then there was Old Nellie Wallace, why so called I never knew, but the name seemed oddly appropriate to an elderly, gray-faced lady who never did anything wrong, or anything very right. The name of unoriginality was reached in naming a pair Bill and Billy, respectively!

One laughs to think of all the pranks they played: how they ate one another's rugs during the cold nights; how at one place in England one or two managed to break loose every night in spite of all we could do, trespassing on a neighboring tennis lawn; how they used to fight and kick each other over their food on the lines; and how some had an absolutely uncanny knack of breaking away at watering time, eluding every effort at capture till they were tired of the game. One recalls with tender memories the gallant work done in heat or blizzard, of difficult mules who became willing workers, of timid ones who grew quiet and trusting, of lazy ones who turned to and pulled their weight. Mules are very human after all, and very lovable when one gets to know them. Like humans, mules need kindness, sympathy, justice, and consistent treatment if the best is to be got out of them. All of which is a platitude, but it sums up one's experience after three and a half years' experience of the ever-varying mule.

## FRENCH DEBATE ON ELECTORAL REFORM

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—Recently the French Chamber returned to the question of electoral reform, and it would appear that this discussion will be more rapidly disposed of than might have been expected considering the obstruction caused by the partisans of departmental balloting. Mr. Varenne, president of the commission, put it to the Chamber that it should decide quickly and definitely, and said that the commission was not proposing a law to modify the electoral statute but only to modify the manner of voting. This was why it asked that the amendments relating to the women's vote and to the family vote should be taken separately. On the other hand, it was necessary to decide categorically on the amendments which either tended to maintain the status quo, or to establish a simple list ballot, or to institute integral proportional representation. He asked those who presented amendments to arrange so that the discussion could be closed before Easter.

The program indicated by Mr. Varenne was carried out in its entirety. In spite of some very persuasive arguments brought forward by Mr. Rouleau-Dugage, the Chamber decided by 312 votes to 187 to separate the proposal for the institution of the family vote and for woman's suffrage. On Mr. Andrieux, who was responsible

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## ELECTRIC POWER SYSTEM IS URGED

### British Advisory Council Proposes Supply for the United Kingdom on Unified Basis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The supply of electric power on a national system is recommended by the advisory council of the Ministry of Reconstruction in the recently published report of its chairman.

The chairman of the different sections of the advisory council in question constituted an informal committee which met each week during the past year to advise the Minister on the most practical methods of approaching the large commercial administrative questions which came before the Ministry to review. They included prominent business men in Sir Henry Birchenough, Messrs. Herbert Gibbs, Lionel Hitchens, Ernest Hussey, Sir Clarendon Hyde and Sir Charles Metcalfe; well-known Labor leaders in Messrs. E. Bevin and J. H. Thomas, and experts in rural and local government questions in Messrs. Arthur Allen, Henry Hobhouse and Leslie Scott.

### Large Generating Stations

In the present instance Dr. Addison laid before the chairmen a number of committee reports, upon different aspects of the electric power supply question, and asked them to advise whether electric power should be generated on a national system, and if so, whether current should be supplied at a uniform rate for all areas, whether distribution should be nationally controlled, and if so, to what extent, and what form of administrative machinery would be appropriate to a national system. While the chairmen were strongly of opinion that electric power should be generated on a national system, they thought that the administrative system recommended by the Williamson Committee was too complex (particularly in regard to the methods of finance proposed) to operate with the celerity and uniformity necessary to take advantage of the opportunity of promoting a comprehensive system of electric power supply throughout the United Kingdom on the termination of the war.

The chairmen were therefore strongly in favor of the nationalization of generating plant and the working of such plant in all districts on a national system, though they recognized that it would not be commercially practicable to supply current at a uniform rate in all areas. As regards distribution, while holding that the State should control main transmission lines, the chairmen were of opinion that in many cases the electricity board would find it convenient to leave distribution in the hands of existing agencies, where such agencies were efficient and progressive.

While fully sensible of the needs upon this footing it should be possible to supply current in different areas at rates highly favorable to consumers of power in comparison with present rates, and at the same time to provide for interest upon capital for renewals of plant and amortization, and allow of a balance being carried to a reserve fund.

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## STANDARDIZED FARM TOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

CHATTHAM, Ontario.—Farmer organizations throughout Ontario are strongly in favor of the proposal of a Mr. A. McCraig, M. P., to have farm implements standardized. The matter has been brought up in the House of Commons and Mr. McCraig given support by a number of members of Parliament. Last year Canada imported from the United States over \$8,000,000 worth of farm tools besides the millions of dollars' worth she manufactured herself. It is estimated that hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of loss results annually from parts of one machine not fitting another.

## FOUR-MINUTE MEN ORGANIZE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SPOKANE, Washington.—The "four-minute" men of Spokane, speakers who have assisted during the war in the Liberty Loan drive and other war activities, have effected a permanent organization, and have petitioned the temporary national organization, that the movement originating here be nationalized, urging that permanent chapters be installed in every city in the United States where such activity prevailed during the war.

## Clicquot Club GINGER ALE

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## PROTEST AGAINST VILLAIN'S RELEASE

French Socialists Declare That  
the Verdict Places Them Outside  
the Law—Special Homage to Jaurès Is Planned

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—There have been one or two shocks of late in the administration of French justice, and the affair of the acquittal of Villain, the assassin of the great Socialist leader, Jaurès, on the eve of the war, almost simultaneously with the sentence of capital punishment passed on Cottin, who caused Mr. Clemenceau to keep to his house for two or three days—this is the way in which it is put—is by no means the least of them. Ugly suspicions have been created, and the feelings engendered may not be cleared for many a day. It is right to say, however, that almost every party in the land, except a few extremists who would go farther even than Mr. Maurice Barrès himself in his bitterness against the Socialists, deeply regrets this.

It is considered unfortunate for the double reason that, in the first place, it is obviously not justice, and in the second, whatever may be the true sentiments of the bourgeoisie, this jury that acquitted Villain gave the Socialists good grounds for thinking that in such a matter as this, there was one law directed against them, viciously and maliciously with no regard for justice, and another law strained to the uttermost in the opposite direction for those who were opposed to them. The case is so palpable that the escapade of this jury—caused, as some say, to mark their resentment against the excessive praise lavished on Jaurès by all and sundry, including various former premiers—inevitably adds to the effect of the martyrdom of the departed leader and in some ways strengthens the Socialists. It must be emphasized that this verdict was a thing for the jury only, and did not represent the desires of the bulk of the opponents of socialism or of the government, who realize that it must injure them more than anyone. It is one of those freak verdicts that are always possible when a French jury has to handle a case in which either love or politics is the ruling theme.

### An Almost Incredible Verdict

While Cottin was in prison and was given to understand that he must expect no reprieve, and when he himself had declared he would make no further appeal, Villain walked out from the court of justice, within a few minutes of the rendering of the strange verdict, an absolutely free man. He strode out alone and unattended and, in a manner calm and unconcerned, walked along some distance to the house of a relative who was awaiting him. It seemed nearly incredible. Afterwards he went to the house of his father at Auxerre, and there, a few nights later, there was an angry demonstration of workmen who assembled outside the house and uttered in their loudest voice such exclamations about the proper fate of assassins as must have been unpleasant for Villain to hear. The reduction of the capital sentence on Cottin to one of 10 years' rigorous imprisonment has done nothing to improve the situation or reduce the flaming contrast, rather the reverse, for it was thought in many quarters that the sentence might be wholly or nearly wiped out altogether, if for no other reason than that the unfortunate comparison might be quashed. As it is the 10 years has a look of finality about it, and the contrast between 10 years and nothing is still nearly as harsh as it can be.

It must be added that Mr. Clemenceau himself is blamed in some quarters for the severity of the sentence, however unjust such blame may be. They say that he had it in his power, anyhow, to see that a pardon was given. This commutation to 10 years is the result of his intercession. However, peace is coming, and many pardons with it. It was plainly hinted during the Villain trial that the Cottin sentence was to be revised, and even then it was felt that only a moderate punishment would be inflicted on the man. Eventually Mrs. Cottin was summoned to an interview with Mr. Clemenceau, and when she, with her lawyer, entered his room, the Premier, without allowing her to say a word in advance, said, "I sent for you to tell you that the life of your boy is safe." He then conversed with her kindly for a few minutes, asking her questions about her husband and family. She told him that she was just going along to the Elysée to see the President of the Republic, and thereupon Mr. Clemenceau himself telephoned to Mr. Poincaré, who duly received Mrs. Cottin, and informed her that the sentence had been reduced to one of 10 years' imprisonment.

### Socialists Indignant

Persons of much account did not hesitate to associate themselves with the indignation of the Socialists, and foremost among them was the great writer, Mr. Anatole France, who in the Socialist organ, *L'Humanité*, wrote: "The assassin of Jaurès is declared to be not guilty." Workers, Jaurès labored for you and gave all for you. This monstrous verdict proclaims that his assassination is not a crime. This verdict places you outside the law—you and all those who defend your cause. Workers, keep watch!"

At the same time various movements for demonstrations against the verdict and for protest by special homage to Jaurès were set in train. The Socialist Party in general set up a movement for collecting subscriptions from the workers of France for the purpose of erecting a big statue to their noble master and at the same time arranging for the publication of a national edition of his works. In the Chamber of Deputies Mr. Albert Thomas and several of his colleagues deposited a resolution calling for a bust of Jaurès to be placed in one of

the halls of the *Palais Bourbon* where there are already busts of many well-known figures in the parliamentary life of the past. The proposition has been sent along to the bureau of the Chamber, and it is stated that it will shortly be examined.

More than this, it was determined to hold a great demonstration in Paris as a protest against the verdict, this to take the form of as large a procession as possible to the Jaurès house at Passy, where his widow and daughter still dwell. It was determined that a bust of Jaurès should be set up in some prominent place in Paris for the day, and that the people in the procession as they filed out toward Passy should salute it. Upon this scheme the Socialists entered with the liveliest zeal, and they were abundantly supported by large numbers of persons who were not of their way of thinking. It was well realized that, whatever limitations might have been imposed on the demonstrators in other circumstances, all authority against them was now in a large measure disarmed. They did almost as they pleased—not that they evinced any disposition to do anything improper, for they had Jaurès to remember.

### Newspaper Appreciation of Jaurès

Nor were the newspapers, which normally are averse to the Socialists and all their works, disposed to utter complaint or say anything, save what was appreciative of the master. *Le Temps*, in place of its almost daily leading article attacking the Socialists, now had a leader in which it added its own homage to that of the others and approved this demonstration. It said that the acquittal of the assassin brought political consequences in its train which it was easy to foresee, and while the Socialist masses wished to mark the keenness of their remembrance by demonstrating on the following Sunday before the little house at Passy where the great tribune had lived so modestly, his friends in the Chamber took the initiative in a proposition which without doubt would receive the support of all members of Parliament desirous of honoring the memory of an honest man. Jaurès, it said, was a complex personality who could not be dealt with in the way of a dry analysis. He demanded admiration for the breadth of his knowledge and understanding. By his high culture and by the domination of his talent he had such a preeminence in the Chamber as had not been known since the days of Gambetta. The writer then went on to bestow more careful praise, with fair criticism, and hoped that the demonstrators at Passy would carry out a legitimate commemorative procession without any such display of rancor as might serve to antagonize French opinion at a time when it was peculiarly susceptible.

### CONGRESS IN PARIS OPPOSES ALCOHOL

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—The National Anti-Alcoholic League of France was asked by the English and American representatives of the anti-saloon movement to hold an informal international congress in Paris, for those specialists in this question who belong to the entente or neutral countries. The congress, which was held at the seat of the National League Against Alcoholism, studied the special measures for combating the excessive use of alcohol which it would be not only interesting but also useful to discuss, and also considered the following points:

1. What temperance proposals should be laid before the Peace Conference for its consideration, in view of Article 18 of the proposed covenant of peace of the League of Nations of Feb. 14, 1919.

2. What special measures against alcoholic excesses have been taken during the war, and what results have followed from such measures.

3. What new methods should be taken after the establishment of peace to carry on temperance work throughout the world.

4. What measures should be taken to develop research on the lines already initiated by the Lausanne International Office.

In the course of its first meeting, the congress came to the following decision: That the members of the Society of Nations should leave to each country the care of determining freely its legislation concerning alcohol, and should engage not to take any reprisals against a state whose anti-alcoholic measures might cause them commercial prejudice, so long as the measures taken had a general character and did not present the aspect of a disguised protectionism, and were inspired solely by the desire to combat the excessive use of alcohol.

These engagements are also taken by the members of the Society of Nations against all other drugs and dangerous narcotics, such as ether, cocaine, and opium.

The afternoon meeting of the congress was almost entirely devoted to an extremely interesting communication by Dr. Bratt, director of the Stockholm Monopole Company, and leader of the anti-alcoholic movement of Stockholm; who described the energetic measures taken in that country to put a stop to the scourge.

At the end of the first meeting of the congress, Bishop Cannon, president of the Anti-Saloon League, declared that the league would assume the charge of printing the complete report of the debates of the congress, each member of which would receive 100 copies for distribution.

### CROIX DE GUERRE FOR WOMAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Ensign ("Ma") F. O. Burdick, it is announced, is the first member of the Salvation Army to receive the Croix de Guerre, which was bestowed on her as a reward for baking pies and conducting religious services under fire, while with American troops overseas.

## SINN FEINERS IN AGGRESSIVE MOOD

Leaders Discuss Proportional  
Representation and Also Condemn  
Policy of Britain and  
President Wilson

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—An extraordinary "Ard-Féis" was opened in the Mansion House recently. The chair was taken by Father O'Flanagan, as Mr. de Valera stated later that he wished to be in a position to take a free part in any discussion. The chairman stated that 11 departments had been arranged for and were now submitted. They were as follows: Elections, organization, propaganda, Irish language, industries, trade and commerce, finance, agriculture, local government and public health, foreign affairs, national finance, and land cultivation. Under the heading of propaganda, it was pointed out that clubs had not contributed anything like their quota in the proportion that had been established.

### Proportional Representation

Mr. de Valera, who addressed the meeting at length, said with regard to proportional representation that it was up to local organizations to grapple with the scheme so that they could apply it and get the best results from it. The measure would give fairer representation to minorities than in the past. Mr. L. Walsh urged that more attention should be given to propaganda work in Ulster, and another speaker from the north said that it was necessary to approach Ulstermen through labor.

A number of resolutions bearing on the relations between Dail Eirann and the Sinn Fein organization were on the agenda paper. In this connection Mr. de Valera said that what he was concerned with was to get a working arrangement which would let them get on coordinating the activities of both bodies as they saw their way clearer. He held that Sinn Fein was not a political organization in the ordinary sense of the word, but something wider.

The following day the proceedings were principally interesting for the debate on proportional representation, and Mr. de Valera's presidential address. The Drogheda Sinn Fein Club proposed that every opposition should be offered to the scheme of proportional representation. This was opposed by Mr. Ginnell, Mrs. Sheehy Skeffington, Father O'Flanagan and Mrs. Markievicz, who all took the view that the system in itself was a right and good one. Father O'Flanagan said that the Sinn Fein Mayor of Sligo had written that the Sinn Feiners had done as well under the "P. R." scheme as they could have done without it. Mr. de Valera said they knew that it was being brought in for a crooked object, but it was up to them to meet the crooked with the straight, and when they had done that they had always won. Mrs. Sheehy Skeffington said that although "P. R." might help them in Ulster, they would lose in the west, but the gain would be all the greater if they could permeate Ulster, as in America and other countries Ulster was the real difficulty with many sincere opponents. The motion was not put to the vote.

### The One Enemy

Mr. de Valera's speech expressed hatred of England as "the one enemy." He said that England knew she only governed by the 40,000 men she kept there, but that if they were cleared out, Sinn Fein would have the support of every section of the Irish people. He seems to ignore the several different parties which total a very considerable following. Neither he nor any other speaker alluded in any way to the series of murders and outrages which are of almost daily occurrence. While this conference was sitting came a report of a police patrol fired on by concealed men, all the constables being wounded, while in Dublin a police sergeant's house was raided, and in another part of Dublin a constable was held up and left bound in the road. Mr. de Valera denied that Sinn Fein had ever received any German gold or help from American money. Any money so collected in America had been used for propaganda work in their cause there, he said. They looked to Mr. Wilson to keep his promises, and as long as he did so all would be well, and England should do with Ireland as America was doing with the Philippines, namely, give them complete self-control.

The fourth day of this convention was occupied with a debate on the League of Nations and the freedom of the seas. In the former Mr. de Valera promised Mr. Wilson the support of the Irish Nation if he adhered to the fundamentals he enunciated so clearly before America's entry into the war. The government of the Irish people, he said, would go as far as they could as a neutral people to start a League of Nations on a basis of freedom and equality. He feared that the league being formed in Paris would perpetuate tyranny and the power of those who already possessed it.

### President Wilson as Machiavelli

Mr. McEntee said it was only an attempt to buttress up the old tyranny; there was no consideration in it for the rights of justice, but it was a monster that threatened to destroy every vestige of popular liberties. He had no faith in President Wilson, who was a Machiavelli in politics, and he believed he had a deep purpose to impose a sham League of Nations on a prostrate humanity. He believed that his influence would be used to make smooth the exploitation of smaller peoples, and to subject them to the huge commercial empires. Other speakers condemned the league, but Mr.

Ginnell advised against a premature condemnation of Mr. Wilson, whom he described as a great man and worthy of the great Nation he represented.

The debate on the freedom of the seas was chiefly remarkable for the abuse heaped on England and the use he made of her sea power. Mr. Arthur Griffith said that freedom of the seas should mean, in time of war as in peace, no naval interference with commerce between neutral powers and belligerents as regarded such products as the necessities of life and food-stuffs.

## RECENT BRITISH NAVAL CHANGES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—In the full list of British naval changes, announced by the Admiralty, the following:

Admiral Viscount Jellicoe of Scapa, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., and Admiral Sir David Beatty, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., to be admirals of the fleet in recognition of their distinguished services during the war.

These promotions took effect from the 3d of April, 1919, and were in addition to the ordinary numbers of admirals of the fleet.

The lords commissioners of the Admiralty have given orders for Lord Jellicoe to hoist his flag as admiral of the fleet in H. M. S. New Zealand, in which he is now proceeding on a mission to India and the dominions.

Admiral Sir Charles E. Madden, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.V.O., to be commander-in-chief of the home and Atlantic fleets.

Vice-Admiral Sir Arthur Leveson, G.C.B., to be vice-admiral commanding the second battle squadron, Atlantic fleet.

Vice-Admiral Sir Sydney Fremantle, G.C.B., M.V.O., to be vice-admiral commanding the first battle squadron, Atlantic fleet.

Vice-Admiral Sir Henry Oliver, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.V.O., to be vice-admiral commanding the home fleet.

Acting Vice-Admiral Sir Roger Keyes, G.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O., to be vice-admiral commanding the battle cruiser squadron, Atlantic fleet.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, in a letter Saturday to Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, thanking him for the expeditious conversion of eight German liners into transports, estimated the homeward movement of troops this month at 320,000 men, a new high record.

## EXPROPRIATION IN TZECHO-SLOVAKIA

Dr. Kramarz, Premier, Believes  
Such Step Possible If Dictated  
by Supreme General Interests

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Tzecho-Slovakia—The Narodni Listy of Prague recently published an article giving the views of Dr. Kramarz, the Tzecho-Slovak Prime Minister, on what, for the new republic, is the vitally important question of expropriation.

Dr. Kramarz began by declaring that he had never dreamed of the expropriation of great domains as taking place solely for the reason that one person had more land than another.

Such a course would be to let in anarchy by a breach in the social order; and no one would know how to prevent the continuation of a movement that would lead directly to the terror of bolshevism.

On the other hand, he considered expropriation possible and necessary where it was dictated by supreme general interests; and where such social benefits might be obtained that the incontestable rights of actual proprietors to the protection of their private property must yield to them.

### Indemnity Necessary

Only a chaotic political system, he argued, could desire pure and simple confiscation without indemnity. Violent confiscation in Bohemia would alienate the sympathies of the United States, and by this means the country would find itself implicated in a Sparaco-Bolshevist society, in the indubitable fate of which it would be obliged to share.

After indicating the advantages of expropriation from different points of view, Dr. Kramarz recommended especially that it be used to colonize the less densely populated areas; and urged that more agriculturists should become proprietors of their own lands, and that, in the distribution of lots, the legionaries and the widows of those legionaries who have fallen on the field of battle or have been executed by the Austrians, be considered first. Further than this, Dr. Kramarz thinks that it will be necessary to employ expropriation in the formation and management of new villages, the inhabitants of which would have somewhat the character of joint stockholders in the surrounding lands. In

this way expropriation could be the beginning of a great agrarian and social reform.

### Favors Big Domains

At the same time, the Prime Minister insisted upon the necessity for preserving domains as large units, on the ground that these are indispensable for the feeding of urban and industrial populations. In any case, he considered legal tenure should not be abandoned, as it was absolutely essential to economic existence. The battle between the two great theories, individualism and socialism, must be decided correctly, and from the highest point of view—that of the general interest of the Nation and of society.

Dr. Kramarz would regret it sincerely if the great social and economic problems of the expropriation of domains, imposed by the war and its consequences, were not decided in a serious and capable fashion, in the interest of all the Nation and its future. He would regard with sorrow, be declared, any attempt to make the matter one of party or a means of agitation. Rather must this question be part of the great agrarian reform that it was the duty of the Tzecho-Slovak republic to accomplish.

### BURDEN OF PRESENT LIVING COST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VICTORIA, British Columbia—Far-reaching requests are being made by the local branch of the Great War Veterans Association to the Dominion Government in the hope some alleviation may be obtained in the high cost of living.

The government is asked in a resolution passed by the association to fix the prices of food, clothing, and other necessities of life according to the standard of March, 1918.

It is asked to remove all dues and taxes upon imports of such goods and to prohibit their export, to remove all duties on imports of farm machinery and to cut down the price of wheat to \$1.50 a bushel.

### REVIEW OF CANADIAN SCOUTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—Over 4000 people saw the inspection and display by the Boy Scouts at the McGill University Stadium in honor of their Chief Scout and founder, Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Baden-Powell. Boys from various centers of the Province of Quebec, Sherbrooke, Three Rivers, Magog and Waterloo, Coaticook, and other places came to the metropolis for the event, and formed a parade of nearly 2000 boys.

## SOCIALIST LEADER ON BERNE CONFERENCE

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Holland

## WORK OF ARNOLD ARBORETUM

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The advent of spring is eagerly looked forward to by all, for winter is long and dreary; in March, how we yearn for the cheery green of new blades of grass, for the unfolding leaf-buds with their varied tints and with delight we welcome the first spring flowers. To the nature lover all seasons have their own peculiar charm but it is spring that appeals most strongly to mankind in general. Our gardens, rich in the products of many lands, in spring put on their gayest apparel and invite, nay compel, our presence.

Now, it is a singular fact that the spring gardens of America, and of Europe, too, for that matter, are dependent upon the Orient for their shrubs and trees which make the most brilliant display. The golden-bells (*Forsythia*), all the magnolias which flower before the leaves unfold, the peach, the apricot, the early azaleas (*Rhododendron dahuricum*, *R. mucronulatum*), the flowering cherries in variety, all come from the Orient. The benzoin and the leatherwood with their clusters of yellow flowers, and the red maple are the most showy woody plants native of New England which bloom in early spring, but they are far from possessing the outstanding attractiveness of the above-named orientals. As a matter of fact, exotics play a prominent part in the floral displays of our gardens at all seasons, but in the spring they hold a monopoly. A walk through the parks or through the Arnold Arboretum in Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts, not only emphasizes this fact, but impresses upon us the vast amount of work that has been done in exploring the plant wealth of all parts of the world and introducing it for our benefit.

### Importance of Arnold Arboretum

In these columns recently appeared some account of the work accomplished in this direction by Mr. E. H. Wilson on his fourth collecting expedition in the Orient for the Arnold Arboretum—his sixth in all. To the Arnold Arboretum, which is Harvard's tree museum, American outdoor gardens are indebted for a large percentage of their most beautiful plants, both native and exotic in origin; to Europe, too, this institution has sent many of the finest plants cultivated there. In appreciation of these facts an authoritative review of the Arnold Arboretum's field of endeavor in the Orient has been prepared for The Christian Science Monitor based upon facts placed at the paper's disposal by the authorities.

By an arrangement between the president and fellows of Harvard University and the trustees of the estate of James Arnold of New Bedford, the Arnold Arboretum was established as a botanical garden in which to grow every tree and shrub which could endure the climate of Massachusetts. As director, Charles Sprague Sargent was appointed. The permanent planting of trees was not possible until 1855, the interim being occupied in getting affairs—legal and otherwise—established on a sure foundation, on the conversion of worn-out pasture land into soil capable of growing plants, in the building of drives and walks by the city of Boston, and in laying out some of the principal landscape features. But immediately on its foundation in 1852, the institution began to get in correspondence with botanic gardens, nurseries, travelers, and others, with the view of getting the nucleus of a collection of living plants together by the time permanent planting was possible.

### Plants From Asia

The last 60 years have seen great activity in botanical exploration for the discovery and introduction of new trees and shrubs from China, Japan, and northeastern Asia. Very soon after the signing of the treaty between America and Japan on March 31, 1854, which resulted in the opening of Japan to foreign commerce, plant explorers visited that country and sent back a wealth of beautiful shrubs and trees. Phillip von Siebold, at one time an officer in the old Dutch East India Company, was first in the field and secured such lovely plants as the Japanese wistaria (*W. floribunda*), the weeping cherry (*Prunus pendula*), and that fine crabapple (*Malus floribunda*), for which he established a nursery at Leyden, in Holland. A Russian, Carl Maximowicz, one of the greatest botanists who has traveled in the Orient, from 1854 to 1864 sent many plants to Petrograd. John Gould Veitch and Robert Fortune sent theirs to England; Dr. G. R. Hall, and later, Thomas Hogg, to the United States. It was in March, 1862, that Dr. Hall returned from Japan and handed over his rich collection, which included the star magnolia (*M. stellata*), Hall's crabapple and honeysuckle (*Malus Halliana* and *Lonicera Halliana*), today found in every garden; but then entirely new, to Samuel Parsons, at Flushing, Long Island, for propagation and distribution. But previous to this, Francis Parkman of Jamaica Plain, Boston, had received a consignment of plants from Dr. Hall, and among them was the famed Golden-rayed Lily of Japan (*L. auratum*), which flowered for the first time in America in July, 1862.

### Early Distribution

With the results of these early activities the director of the newly established Arnold Arboretum was familiar and in consequence the plants began to reach the nurseries of the establishment without delay. In the broad interests of American horticulture it was fortunate that the founding of the Arnold Arboretum more or less synchronized with the period of early activity in plant exploration in Japan. These plants of unknown quality and doubtful hardiness and mostly unnamed would, in

many instances, have been lost but for their falling into the hands of an institution, permanent in character, where the plants could be patiently tested and watched. Those which showed their beauty early—like crab-apples and cherries—were safe in the hands of nurserymen, but others more tardy in maturing their beauty were in jeopardy.

If there is one exotic shrub with which Americans are more familiar than any other it certainly is Thunberg's barberry (*B. Thunbergii*). This plant was introduced to the Petrograd

green bittersweet (*Euonymus radicans*, *var. vegetus*); also a plant in cultivation but very rare at that time—the handsome *Actinidia arguta*. In 1878 came seeds of the new *Saghalien fir* (*Abies sachalinensis*) and the rare *Cercidiphyllum japonicum*, the last interesting as being the largest broad-leaf tree in eastern Asia, and very beautiful in spring and fall.

The corktree is singularly handsome quite free from any pest, and fine specimens from the original sowing may be seen on the left of the Meadow Road and on the border to the right

## NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS IN MOROCCO

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Morocco

TANGIER, Morocco.—An "Arrêté Vigieriel" provides for certain facilities in the way of payment of customs dues. In all the custom houses, goods may be taken away or shipped before payment of the dues on condition that those who do so have entered into an annual contract, with securities, or have made deposit under the conditions fixed by the administration. Under such contract the contracting party agrees to pay the dues within a maximum of eight days from the entry of the amounts due in the "register de liquidation"; to pay over and above the dues a sum of 1.25 francs per 1000 francs.

The same conditions apply to the payment of: the internal taxes on alcohol and sugar, or on other articles that may be made subject to such taxes; the special 2½ per cent tax; the "droits des portes" collected by the customs on importation for the account of the municipalities.

The Administration may refuse to allow the facility of this credit or may withdraw it without being required to give any reason for its action. The sum of 1.25 francs per 1000 francs is divided between the Treasury, and the officials who are responsible for the work in connection with the credits allowed. The details of application of the "Arrêté" will be determined by the "Directeur Général des Finances." The provisions will be in force from Jan. 1, 1919.

In the Bulletin Officiel of Dec. 16 last a "dahir" was published, which establishes the order of priority of application for mine prospecting permits sent in to the "Service des Mines" at Rabat by the "Compagnie Chérifienne de Recherches et de Fonages" and by the Société d'Etudes Minières et Industrielles."

At a meeting of the Casablanca "Commission Municipale" the question of Casablanca electric light was discussed at length. The company at present supplying it recognized that it would have to reduce its list of subscribers in order to furnish a satisfactory service. The present cost of machinery made it impossible for the moment to obtain all that was needed. An instance was quoted of a machine that before the war was worth 30,000 francs and would now cost 1,200,000 francs.

The commission decided to hurry on the award of a concession for the supply of electric light for 50 years, the supply to include 1400 public lights in place of 700, as well as the current requirements for the tramways. The power station for such a supply, according to an estimate made for the commission's scheme a little before the war, would cost 4,000,000 francs. The contract between the town and the present company, instructed by Governor Milliken to see that the rights of the people were protected. Mayor Frederick W. Hinckley of South Portland was retained by his city as counsel. Augustus F. Moulton of this city represented Scarborough, a committee of the city government, with Henry P. Frank, corporation counsel, represented Portland, while the other near-by cities and towns had attorneys or committeemen on hand at the hearings to safeguard the interests of their respective communities.

Control of the Cumberland County Power & Light Company has been acquired by outside capitalists and they are mostly New York and Philadelphia men. They control a majority of the board of directors and the local representatives have little voice in the management of the road and the power company. Hydro-electricity is produced at North Gorham on the Presumpscot River at West Buxton, Bonny Eagle and Hiram Falls on the Saco.

**SPURIOUS "VICTORY RIBBONS"**  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—General March has warned discharged soldiers against procuring spurious "Victory ribbons," which are being offered for sale by many stores. Adequate supplies of the official ribbon have been ordered by the department.

## BOSTON'S SCHOOL NEEDS ARE URGED

Committee Points Out Inadequacy of Present Appropriation in Effort to Get Increase

Special for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Maintenance of the public school system of Boston upon its present basis, and provision for additional accommodations to meet the increased needs of the school population of the city, are the principal motives set forth by the Boston School Committee in its effort to secure passage of the school appropriation bill now before the state Legislature. In addition, the bill is intended to defray actual losses resulting through the distribution of the state income tax, and to provide, in a small way, for Americanization of the alien element.

Proponents of the bill have pointed out that in 1918 the Boston School Committee, reluctantly and against its better judgment, diverted the sum of \$213,000 from its school-accommodations fund to an appropriation for general school purposes. This was done at the suggestion of Mayor Peters and of the Boston Finance Committee, and resulted disastrously, inasmuch as many elementary pupils were taught during the past year within corridors, basements, and even stores, improvised as classrooms to meet the crowded conditions.

It is understood that no opposition to the bill will be advanced on the ground of useless expenditure. In fact, Alexander Whiteside, Corporation Counsel of Boston, has advised the House Committee on Education that the Boston School Committee is "efficient, frugal, and prudent" in its undertakings, having assented to a "compromise" which restored, in effect, a part of the amount lost to the School Committee through the Income Tax Law, but which went no further. The School Committee, on the other hand, has taken the stand that the question is not one of compromise, and is, therefore, open to but one solution, namely, appropriation of the full sum stipulated in the budget. This has been prepared only after a careful examination into its requirements; and the committee expresses the fear that further retrenchment will result in a general reduction in teachers' salaries, increase in the size of classes, and curtailment of supplies.

The bill under consideration has a referendum clause subjoined, nullifying its effect, even in the event of passage, unless the approval of Mayor Peters and the Boston City Council is granted.

## AMERICANIZATION PLANS ANNOUNCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—New Orleans brewers have decided not to follow the path of their northern and eastern contemporaries in the making of 2½ per cent beer.

ALBANY, New York—"To be genuinely Americanized is to think as an American, to act as an American, to understand the spirit of America," said Abram I. Elkus, in his report for the Reconstruction Commission recently presented to Governor Smith, in which he makes four recommendations to carry out an Americanization program which he believes will aid in making the immigrant feel and think as an American and not as an isolated inhabitant living in his special racial group.

The program recommends, first that the annual fund of the education department be increased as far as the State's finances will permit; second, the enactment of a law requiring boys and girls under eighteen to continue their education, after they go to work, especially in English history and ideals; third, the extension of lectures and courses to educate newcomers in the East had been decided.

Virtually all the brewers here said at this conference that they would maintain present forces bottling and shipping beer made before Dec. 1, when manufacture was prohibited by federal order. Several of these brewers resumed the manufacture of 2½ per cent beer here sometime ago, but arranged to hold their product in storage, until a federal court decision is reached as to whether beer of this percentage is intoxicating.

American ideals; fourth, compulsory education of persons more than 18 years of age in reading and writing English.

The report, which was drawn up by the Education Committee of which Felix Adler is chairman, states for its purpose "to abolish illiteracy and spread a general knowledge of the English language." "Faith in the possibilities of democracy must be built up," it continues. "Minority rule, whether autocratic or revolutionary, must be rejected. The American habit of accepting the verdict of the majority must be deeply inculcated. Law-making, which is the essential feature of democracy, must be practiced in the narrower spheres in order that it may be successfully carried out in the wider sphere. The foreign-born citizen who enters the national household must be regarded as a partner of the native-born in building the unfinished house of freedom," the report concludes.

## BUSINESS CONGRESS RECOGNIZES FARMER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

DES MOINES, Iowa.—That the business of the large city owes consideration to the smaller community, to the small retailer, and to the farmer was exemplified in the Iowa Business Congress held here recently under the auspices of the Jobbers' Bureau of the Chamber of Commerce. For a number of years the jobbers' bureau of the chamber has been making trade excursion trips to advance Des Moines as a business center, but this year it was decided to do something different. Retailers, bankers, newspaper men, community secretaries and others, including farmers, were invited to come to Des Moines, and there a comprehensive program of business as well as of entertainment was arranged. Sales, advertising, credits, accounting, window displays, farm relations, community buildings, patriotism, etc., were considered, a number of nationally prominent experts participating. "Out of it all will come, in Iowa," says the secretary of the chamber of commerce, "a new relationship between Des Moines, capital and metropolitan, and the State, and its communities and interests—relationship far from business only."

## SOUTHERN BREWERS TO AWAIT DECISION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

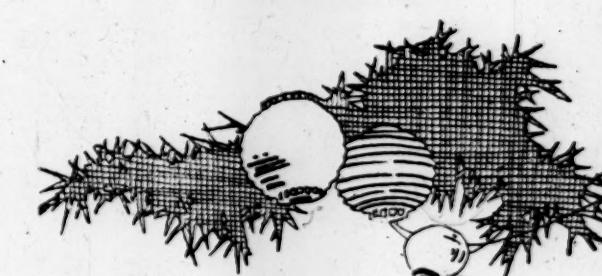
NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—New Orleans brewers have decided not to follow the path of their northern and eastern contemporaries in the making of 2½ per cent beer. The four breweries which were making this product up to May 1, discontinued on that date, and at a meeting of the brewers here it was decided that no more would be made until the test cases in the East had been decided.

Virtually all the brewers here said at this conference that they would maintain present forces bottling and shipping beer made before Dec. 1, when manufacture was prohibited by federal order. Several of these brewers resumed the manufacture of 2½ per cent beer here sometime ago, but arranged to hold their product in storage, until a federal court decision is reached as to whether beer of this percentage is intoxicating.

## MEMORIAL TO NURSES

DETROIT, Michigan—In honor of Detroit nurses who served during the war, Mayor Couzens has announced he would present the city a \$300,000 memorial nurses' home. The building will contain living quarters, gymnasium, swimming pool, tennis courts, theater, and dancing hall.

## CARSON PIRIE SCOTT AND COMPANY CHICAGO



## June—

Meadows dyed with myriad flowers, air laden with the perfumes of summer, birds gay with song.

June, the month which sees the world made new, sees also this store giving its fullest service to bring the world's worthiest merchandise newly created, skillfully produced, for the approval of Chicago's discriminating people—to help make the summer plans of our patrons most successful.

### Annual Sales Recurring

- June Sale of Silverware
- The Ribbon Sale of June
- June Sale of Silk Petticoats
- The June Sale of Aprons

## BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originals

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET, NEW YORK

*A Slender Grace of Line  
and the Finesse of Custom  
Bootmanship characterize  
BONTELL  
FOOTWEAR  
for Women and Misses*

Emphasized are smart lasts in dress boots, pumps and oxfords, with high, graceful arches and Louis heels. Walking boots and oxfords with Cuban, military and low heels. Also a comprehensive collection of high and low sport shoes specially designed for tennis, golf, hiking and other outdoor activities.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

### Formosan redwood (*Taiwania cryptomerioides*)

A handsome young specimen of the tallest tree outside California and Australia

Botanic Gardens by Maximowicz in 1864. From Petrograd on Jan. 14, 1875, seeds of this barberry were received by the Arnold Arboretum and later plants were distributed into gardens of America. Thus to the enterprise of the Arnold Arboretum, then in its infancy, American gardens are indebted for one of the most valuable exotic introduced to American gardens, more especially those of New England. It is a hardy evergreen which will cling to rocks, walls and the like, and makes a tangle over boulders, has deep green leaves, small white flowers in clusters, and these are followed by white fruits which open and display scarlet seeds. The newly created college at Sapporo for many years after Clark left continued to send seeds to the Arnold Arboretum, and one new introduction of note—a new Guilder rose (*Viburnum dilatatum*)—resulted from seeds received on Jan. 21, 1880.

### DAIL EIRANN POLICY DECLARED BY LEADER

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—Dail Eirann recently met in public session when Mr. de Valera made a statement of policy. The proceedings in the morning were conducted in Irish, the only English being the translation of the presidential address.

In the afternoon, Professor McNeill read the following message to the Irish race "and to all our kindred in other lands":

"From Dail Eirann assembled in the city of Dublin. We send you tidings that the people of Ireland are marching on the road of freedom; that we have taken the highway, let others think it good or bad. That close friendship that has ever been between Ireland and her children that are separated from her we desire to strengthen and confirm. We desire to bind fast in love a partnership and comradeship between you and ourselves, so that we may work together to place Ireland in high degree, and to earn for her all good, and all prosperity that is hers by national right, with the help of God. May right and freedom flourish and may wrong and bondage perish in every land of the world."

Professor McNeill, apparently forgetting the extent to which Irish education is under the control of the priesthood, said that it was at present slave education, allowing no opportunities for liberal culture, and aimed at making the learners slaves to other people; this in face of the avowed intention of the hierarchy to oppose the efforts of Belfast to bring their education up to the English standard.

Mr. Ginnell, who, owing to his abstention from Parliament, is unable to trouble the government in the House, said they would choose their own time and their own methods for embarrassing the enemy before the nations.

### UNITED STATES FORCE IN FRANCE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Estimates sent to Congress by the War Department provide for maintaining 600,000 men in France and Germany in July, 400,000 in August, and 200,000 in September. Major McKay of the Army Bureau of Finance, told the House Military Committee on Saturday that should an army of occupation be needed after Oct. 1, Congress would be asked for additional funds.

## NEW CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

List of Members of the Senate and the House of Representatives Now in Session at the Call of President Wilson

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Following is a list of the members of the Senate and the House of Representatives of the Sixty-Sixth Congress which convened on May 19 in response to President Wilson's call. The membership of the Senate comprises 49 Republicans and 47 Democrats. The House membership comprises 237 Republicans, 192 Democrats, 2 Independents, 1 Prohibitionist and 1 Socialist. The membership of the Senate is shown by states. The House membership is shown by states and districts. Following the name of each member of either House appears his home address and party designation, abbreviated thus: Republican, Rep.; Democrat, Dem.; Independent, Ind.; Prohibition, Pro.; Socialist, Soc. An asterisk immediately preceding a House member's name indicates that he was a member of the Sixty-Fifth Congress. A dagger mark indicates membership in a previous Congress.

## United States Senate

ALABAMA  
Oscar W. Underwood, Birmingham, Dem.  
John H. Bankhead, Jasper, Dem.  
ARKANSAS  
Henry F. Ashurst, Prescott, Dem.  
Marcus A. Smith, Tucson, Dem.  
CONNECTICUT  
William F. Kirby, Little Rock, Dem.  
Joe T. Robinson, Lonoke, Dem.  
CALIFORNIA  
Hiram W. Johnson, San Francisco, Rep.  
James D. Phelan, San Francisco, Dem.  
COLORADO  
Charles S. Thomas, Denver, Dem.  
L. C. Phillips, Denver, Rep.  
CONNECTICUT  
George P. McLean, New Haven, Rep.  
Frank B. Brandeis, New London, Rep.  
DELAWARE  
Josiah O. Wolcott, Wilmington, Dem.  
L. H. Ball, Marshallton, Rep.  
FLORIDA  
Park Trammell, Tallahassee, Dem.  
Duncan U. Fletcher, Jacksonville, Dem.  
GEORGIA  
Hoke Smith, Atlanta, Dem.  
W. J. Harris, Sandersville, Dem.  
IDAHO  
John F. Nugent, Boise, Dem.  
William E. Borah, Boise, Rep.  
ILLINOIS  
Lawrence Y. Sherman, Springfield, Rep.  
Medill McCormick, Chicago, Rep.  
INDIANA  
Harry S. New, Indianapolis, Rep.  
James E. Watson, Indianapolis, Rep.  
IOWA  
Albert S. Cummins, Des Moines, Rep.  
William S. Kenyon, Ft. Dodge, Rep.  
KANSAS  
Charles Curtis, Topeka, Rep.  
ARTHUR C. KENTUCKY  
J. C. Beckham, Frankfort, Dem.  
A. O. Stanley, Henderson, Dem.  
LOUISIANA  
J. E. Gay, Plaquemine, Dem.  
J. E. Randal, New Orleans, Dem.  
MAINE  
Frederick Hale, Portland, Rep.  
Bert M. Fernald, West Poland, Rep.  
MARYLAND  
Joseph I. France, Port Deposit, Rep.  
John W. Smith, Snow Hill, Rep.  
MISSASSAUGA  
Henry C. Lodge, Nantucket, Rep.  
D. I. Walsh, Fitchburg, Dem.  
MICHIGAN  
Charles E. Townsend, Jackson, Rep.  
T. H. Newberry, Grosse Point, Rep.  
MINNESOTA  
Frank B. Kellogg, St. Paul, Rep.  
Knut Nelson, Alexandria, Minn., Rep.  
MISSISSIPPI  
John S. Williams, Benton, Dem.  
Pat. Harrison, Gulfport, Dem.  
MISSOURI  
James A. Reed, Kansas City, Dem.  
M. P. Spencer, St. Louis, Rep.  
MISSOURI  
Henry L. Myers, Hamilton, Dem.  
Thomas J. Walsh, Helena, Dem.  
NEBRASKA  
George M. Hitchcock, Omaha, Dem.  
George W. Norris, McCook, Rep.  
NEVADA  
Key Pittman, Tonopah, Dem.  
Charles B. Herter, Elko, Rep.  
NEW HAMPSHIRE  
Henry W. Keyes, Haverhill, Rep.  
George H. Moses, Concord, Rep.  
NEW JERSEY  
Joseph S. Frelinghuysen, Raritan, Rep.  
Walter E. Edge, Atlantic City, Rep.  
Andrews A. Jones, Las Vegas, Dem.  
Albert B. Fall, Three Rivers, Rep.  
NEW YORK  
William M. Calder, Brooklyn, Rep.  
James W. Wadsworth Jr., Mt. Morris, Rep.  
NORTH CAROLINA  
Lee S. Overton, Salisbury, Dem.  
Furnifold M. Simmons, Newbern, Dem.  
NORTH DAKOTA  
Porte, J. Mcumber, Wahpeton, Rep.  
Adele J. Gronna, Lakota, Rep.  
OHIO  
Atlee Pomerene, Canton, Dem.  
Warren G. Harding, Marion, Rep.  
ALABAMA  
Thomas P. Gore, Lawton, Rep.  
Robert L. Owen, Muskogee, Dem.  
OREGON  
George E. Chamberlain, Portland, Dem.  
Charles L. McVay, Salem, Rep.  
PENNSYLVANIA  
Philander C. King, Pittsburgh, Rep.  
Boles Penry, Philadelphia, Rep.  
RHODE ISLAND  
Peter G. Gerry, Warwick, Dem.  
LeBaron B. Colt, Bristol, Rep.  
SOUTH CAROLINA  
Ellison D. Smith, Florence, Dem.  
Nathan B. Dial, Laurens, Dem.  
SOUTH DAKOTA  
Edwin S. Johnson, Yankton, Dem.  
Thomas Sterling, Vermillion, Rep.  
TENNESSEE  
J. Kenneth McKellar, Memphis, Dem.  
John K. Shields, Knoxville, Dem.  
TEXAS  
Charles A. Culberson, Dallas, Dem.  
Morris Sheppard, Texarkana, Dem.  
UTAH  
William H. King, Salt Lake City, Dem.  
Reed Smoot, Provo, Rep.  
VERMONT  
Carroll S. Page, Hyde Park, Rep.  
William P. Dillingham, Montpelier, Rep.  
VIRGINIA  
Claude A. Swanson, Chatham, Dem.  
Thomas S. Martin, Charlottesville, Dem.  
WASHINGTON  
Miles Pindexter, Spokane, Rep.  
Wesley L. Jones, North Yakima, Rep.  
Howard Sutherland, Stevens, Rep.  
Davis Elkins, Morgantown, Rep.  
WISCONSIN  
Robert M. LaFollette, Madison, Rep.  
Irvine L. Lenroot, Superior, Rep.  
WYOMING  
John B. Kendrick, Sheridan, Dem.  
Francis E. Warren, Cheyenne, Rep.  
House of Representatives  
ALABAMA  
1. John McDuffie, Monroeville, Dem.  
2. S. Hubert Dent Jr., Montgomery, Dem.

3. \*Henry B. Steagall, Ozark, Dem.  
4. \*Fred L. Blackmon, Anniston, Dem.  
5. J. Thomas Heflin, Lafayette, Dem.  
6. \*William B. Oliver, Tuscaloosa, Dem.  
7. \*Edward B. Almon, Tuscaloosa, Dem.  
8. \*George Buddington, Birmingham, Dem.  
9. \*William B. Bankhead, Jasper, Dem.  
10. \*William B. Bankhead, Jasper, Dem.  
ARIZONA  
At Large  
\*Carl Hayden, Phoenix, Dem.  
ARKANSAS  
\*H. M. Jacoway, Dardanelle, Dem.  
CALIFORNIA  
\*Glendale H. Oldfield, Jonesboro, Dem.  
John E. Baker, Alturas, Dem.  
Charles F. Curry, Sacramento, Rep.  
Julius Kahn, San Francisco, Rep.  
John A. Elston, Berkeley, Rep.  
H. E. Barbour, Fresno, Rep.  
Hughes S. Hensman, Gilroy, Rep.  
E. T. Taylor, Glendale Springs, Dem.  
CONNECTICUT  
Augustine Loeser, Hartford, Dem.  
R. P. Freeman, New London, Rep.  
Schuyler Merritt, Stamford, Rep.  
James P. Glynn, Winsted, Rep.  
Caleb R. Layton, Georgetown, Rep.  
FLORIDA  
Herbert J. Drane, Lakeland, Dem.  
Frank Clark, Gainesville, Dem.  
J. H. Smithwick, Pensacola, Dem.  
William J. Sears, Kissimmee, Dem.  
GEORGIA  
James W. Overton, Sylvester, Dem.  
Frank P. Sylvester, Dem.  
Charles R. Crisp, Americus, Dem.  
W. C. Wright, Newnan, Dem.  
William D. Upshaw, Atlanta, Dem.  
James W. Wise, Fayetteville, Dem.  
Gordon Lee, Chickamauga, Dem.  
Charles H. Brandy, Dalton, Dem.  
Charles R. Moore, Gainesville, Dem.  
Carl Vinson, Milledgeville, Dem.  
W. C. Lankford, Nashville, Dem.  
William L. Larsen, Dublin, Dem.  
IDAHO  
At Large  
\*Addison T. Smith, Twin Falls, Rep.  
Burton L. Keeler, Moscow, Rep.  
ILLINOIS  
Martin B. Madden, Chicago, Rep.  
James R. Mann, Chicago, Rep.  
William W. Wilson, Chicago, Rep.  
John W. Rainey, Chicago, Dem.  
Adolph J. Sabath, Chicago, Dem.  
James McAndrews, Chicago, Dem.  
Thomas J. Walsh, Chicago, Dem.  
Thomas J. Walsh, Chicago, Dem.  
Fred A. Britten, Chicago, Dem.  
Carl R. Chindblom, Chicago, Rep.  
Ira C. Copley, Aurora, Rep.  
Charles E. Fuller, Belvidere, Rep.  
John C. McKenzie, Elizabeth, Rep.  
William J. Graham, Aledo, Rep.  
Edward J. King, Galesburg, Rep.  
William J. King, Rockford, Rep.  
Frank L. Smith, Bloomington, Rep.  
Joseph G. Cannon, Danville, Rep.  
William B. McKinley, Champaign, Rep.  
Henry T. Rainey, Carrollton, Dem.  
Loren E. Wheeler, Springfield, Rep.  
Wm. A. E. Borden, E. St. Louis, Rep.  
William B. Borden, E. St. Louis, Rep.  
Thomas S. Williams, Louisville, Rep.  
Edward E. Denison, Marion, Rep.  
At Large  
Richard Yates, Springfield, Rep.  
William E. Mason, Chicago, Rep.  
O. R. Lubring, Evansville, Rep.  
Frank L. Smith, Indianapolis, Rep.  
Albert H. Vestal, Anderson, Rep.  
John S. Benham, Benham, Rep.  
Everett Sanders, Terra Haute, Rep.  
Richard N. Elliott, Connersville, Rep.  
Merrill Moores, Indianapolis, Rep.  
Albert W. Wood, Indianapolis, Rep.  
William R. Wood, Indianapolis, Rep.  
Cassius C. Dowell, Des Moines, Rep.  
Horace M. Towner, Corning, Rep.  
William R. Green, Audubon, Rep.  
J. L. Dickinson, Algona, Rep.  
W. D. Boles, Sioux City, Rep.  
KENTUCKY  
Charles A. Kennedy, Montrose, Rep.  
D. R. Anthony Jr., Leavenworth, Rep.  
Edward C. Little, Kansas City, Rep.  
Philip P. Campbell, Pittsburg, Rep.  
Homer Hoch, Marion, Rep.  
James G. Long, Cedar Rapids, Rep.  
James W. Good, Cedar Rapids, Rep.  
William R. Ramseyer, Bloomfield, Rep.  
C. W. Johnson, Cedar Rapids, Rep.  
James C. Cantrill, Georgetown, Dem.  
Harvey Helm, Stamford, Dem.  
William J. Fields, Olive Hill, Rep.  
John W. Lang, Pikeville, Rep.  
J. M. Robins, Barboursville, Rep.  
LOUISIANA  
Albert Estopinal, St. Bernard, Dem.  
Garland Dupré, New Orleans, Dem.  
Whitnell P. Martin, Thibodaux, Dem.

4. John T. Watkins, Minden, Dem.  
5. \*Riley J. Wilson, Harrisonburg, Dem.  
6. \*Iared Y. Sanders, Bogalusa, Dem.  
7. \*Ladislas Lazaro, Washington, Dem.  
8. \*James B. Ament, Natchitoches, Dem.  
9. \*John W. Nichols, Minot, N.D., Dem.  
10. \*Louis B. Goodall, Sanford, Rep.  
11. \*Wallace H. White Jr., Lawton, Rep.  
12. \*John A. Peters, Ellsworth, Rep.  
13. \*Ira G. Hersey, Houlton, Rep.  
14. \*John M. Evans, Missoula, Dem.  
15. \*Carl W. Riddell, Lewiston, Rep.  
16. \*Champ Clark, Bowling Green, Dem.  
17. \*Clyde Hudspeth, El Paso, Dem.  
18. \*Thomas L. Blanton, Abilene, Dem.  
ARKANSAS  
\*William H. Anderson, Cambridge, Rep.  
2. \*Carroll D. Malone, Springdale, Rep.  
3. \*John N. Tillman, Fayetteville, Dem.  
4. \*Otis Wingo, De Queen, Dem.  
5. \*H. M. Jacoway, Dardanelle, Dem.  
6. \*Samuel M. Taylor, Pine Bluff, Dem.  
7. \*William S. Goodwin, Warren, Dem.  
8. \*John T. Watkins, Minden, Dem.  
9. \*Riley J. Wilson, Harrisonburg, Dem.  
10. \*Ladislas Lazaro, Washington, Dem.  
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228. \*Carl W. Riddell, Lewiston, Rep.  
229. \*John W. Nichols

## EDUCATING ALIENS IN WORKING HOURS

Factory Production Is Actually Increased in Cambridge (Massachusetts) Plant That Devotes Time to Americanization

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—"Though using factory time for Americanization classes, the men do more work and they are singing at it," said Michael E. Fitzgerald, superintendent of schools, Cambridge, in addressing the Americanization Conference recently held in the State House, Boston. While describing the work being done in one of the large factories of Cambridge, Superintendent Fitzgerald went on to say, "With many hours of the working time of 150 men devoted to study in naturalization courses, and a large section of one of the floors given over to a schoolroom, not only was it unnecessary to hire extra help, but the factory's production was actually increased. When, after the classes had been running two weeks, the men found that they had been paid for the time spent in the classes, what a happy, enthusiastic lot they were. And industrial classes in Americanization have been so successful in Cambridge that in this last week I have been asked to furnish 12 more teachers."

The manufacturers were among the first to recognize the need of the United States to take hold of the naturalization problem," stated George F. Quimby of the industrial service department of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, speaking at the same conference. "A constantly increasing number of the plants in a large percentage of the cities of Massachusetts are organizing classes in Americanization, in which the study of practical English plays a leading part. It is my work to help concerns set up classes. We are ready to cooperate with any and all agencies interested in the work."

"In the factory a most vital factor in all plant work is the plant foremen. They are the link between the employer and the employee, coming into direct contact with both. In Americanization work the foreman comes into a new kind of contact with the employees. He comes to more truly appreciate them and they to more fully appreciate him. A happy relationship is fostered that promises to go a long way in the bringing together of Capital and Labor."

Carroll W. Doten, of the Bureau of Immigration, in introducing the subject of housing, said: "Housing in this country never was sufficient, and of course the war has intensified the lack. It has grown worse and worse until it is bad in the extreme. Especially this is so in the immigrant districts where exploitation has run the

Then it was pointed out by Dr. William C. Woodward, Health Commissioner of Boston, that government subsidy, though not an ideal method, will doubtless be the only means for remedying the housing problem. Wholesome houses should be insisted upon as much as wholesome food. A house should represent more than a mere shelter; it must represent a home, and the home is a most potent factor in Americanization. It is still true that the home is the social unit upon which almost every other phase of civilization depends."

Further discussion along this line brought out that unless Americanization programs include the foreign-born mother, she will be entirely isolated from the rest of the family, and the result will not only be pathetic, but a definite loss for all concerned.

J. Randolph Coolidge urged that since education among the natives of other lands is advanced greatly by libraries, an effort should be made to put in the libraries a large number of books relating to themselves as well as to the institutions of this country.

ACADEMY HONORS AMERICAN

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor  
CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—William Roscoe Thayer of this city is the third American to have been elected a member of the Accademia dei Lincei, the Royal Academy of Science of Rome. This academy, which had en-

rolled among its earliest members Galileo and Colonna, was founded in 1603 by Federigo Cesi, marchese di Montecelli, and resuscitated in 1870 under its present name. The institution was endowed by King Humbert in 1878, and five years later, received official recognition from the Italian Government. Since 1883 the Academy has been situated in the Corsini palace, formerly the residence of Queen Christina of Sweden, daughter of Gustavus Adolphus. The library and art collections of the former owners, including the Galleria Nazionale Corsini, have been made over to the institution.

## CONTROL OF STATE HEALTH BOARD URGED

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

MOBILE, Alabama—In line with the demand that has arisen in Alabama for making the existing system of public health administration responsible to the people of the State, the Alabama State Federation of Labor in this session here referred to a special committee with power to act, a resolution favoring the proposal that the state Board of Health be placed under the control of the Governor of the State, on the same basis as other state departments. The federation also passed resolutions opposing any legislation requiring employees of industrial plants to undergo physical examinations, or setting an age limit for employment.

Alabama representatives in Congress were requested to obtain legislation requiring the War Department to dispose of its stores of foodstuffs and supplies so that the people at large can buy them at reasonable prices. The federation also demanded that the Federal Government retain control of the national rail system for a period of five years in order to arrive at a definite conclusion as to the feasibility of government ownership. The United States Postmaster-General was denounced as antagonistic to organizing Labor and as responsible for bringing government ownership into disfavor with a large number of people.

The "Mooney" strikes were repudiated by the federation, which upheld an unfavorable report on a resolution recommending general strikes on July 4, Sept. 1, and Nov. 19. Congress was urged also to make appropriation to rehabilitate the United States employment service.

## ALABAMA DRY LAW FEATURES SUSTAINED

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Alabama—The Alabama Supreme Court has upheld the constitutionality of the provisions of the state prohibition law, which declares contraband all conveyances and vehicles of transportation of any kind, which are used for conveying prohibited liquors. In addition to the vehicle so employed, any animals that may be hitched to the vehicle, together with all harness and other accessories, are forfeited to the State.

The supplemental act which contains these features was passed by the Legislature in January, 1919. It also contains a section which provides for the confiscation of property used in connection with a distillery, together with the buildings and grounds constituting the premises on which the unlawful act is performed. This provision has not been passed upon by the Supreme Court.

NEW PROVIDENCE RESERVOIR

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—Approximately one-fifth of the great reservoir which is to supply the city of Providence with water has been completed. The location is about 10 miles from the city, and the storage capacity 36,500,000,000 gallons. The area of water surface will be 2600 acres, with an average depth of 32 feet.



## Business Consultants

Competent bankers are something more than custodians of cash, currency and collaterals. They are also close students of economics and frequently their advice is decidedly more valuable than any financial backing that may be required.

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## ASK AMERICAN ART WAR RECORDS

Comparatively Poor Showing of Official Artists Due to War Department's View of Task

Specially to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The approval of President Wilson has been asked for a project to send to Europe a party of American artists to make a pictorial history of the war for exhibition in the proposed National Soldiers' Memorial in Washington, District of Columbia. The letter requesting such approval was written by Albert Eugene Gallatin, who, during the war, was chairman of the Committee on Public Information, and its chairman was Charles Dana Gibson. It is declared that the committee did its best. It is even claimed that more than one of the eight men sent got his place through influence at Washington. And it is also pointed out that the whole business had to be transacted in a great hurry, at the call of General Pershing.

The Gallatin Letter

Mr. Gallatin's letter was written in response to the wishes of a group of Americans who realize the importance of art as a national asset, and who are deeply stirred by the example of the

Allies in sending their best artists

to the front. They do not believe it is too late for the United States to send another group of artists to Europe, if immediate action is taken, so that the great and inspiring part played by the country in the war may be presented to this, and future generations.

There is no indication that any members of the committee who selected the artists who went to France are disposed to object to this project.

The whole situation, from the point of view of an unprejudiced observer, seems to be simply another reflection of the fact that in the United States art has not yet become a force sufficiently vital to the people's welfare to raise it, in their government's eyes, above the rank of propaganda. Every one who sees the need of a finer national conception of art, in the United States, hopes that the President will

Mr. Gallatin's appeal.

Development of Aeroplane and Flying Boat Into the Timber "Cruiser" Expected to Aid in Disclosing Resources

Specially to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey—The American timber "cruiser" is the newest commercial development of the aeroplane and the flying boat. Vast tracts in the northwest, rich in mineral deposits and fine timber, are shortly to be placed under the scrutiny of experts through the use of aircraft contracts for such surveys having already been awarded to the Pioneer Commercial Air Line, formed for that purpose, according to Lieut.-Col. R. B. Gionard, a Canadian engineer-flier, preparing before the second Pan-American Aeronautic Congress.

The possibilities of the flying boat and hydro-aeroplane as a means of transportation into the interior of Canada are becoming more apparent every day. A unique opportunity is offered for the hundreds of trained fliers who received their schooling during the war. The owners of big timber and mineral tracts are recognizing now that the flying machine affords the quickest, best and cheapest means of securing the information that will lead to the development of the richest kind of territory.

Heretofore it has been necessary to send out experts and guides to make these prospecting trips. It was arduous work that entailed great expense and months of travel. But aircraft are now preparing to change all this. The flying boat and the hydro-aeroplane are the logical means of mapping out and investigating the resources of this country, because more than 25 per cent of the area is water and there is good landing always in sight on the rivers and lakes to which the flier could drop at any time.

The plan being followed out is to

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## SIBERIA PLANS FOR AGRICULTURE

Representative of Government, in United States for Supplies, Says Development Will Be Mostly Along Lines of Past

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—"Agricultural development of Siberia under the Koltchak Government will proceed along the lines laid down in the past, with one exception," said Prof. N. A. Borodine, representative of the Department of Agriculture of the present Siberian Government, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "That exception," he said, "is the sugar-beet industry which is planned to introduce into the southern part of the country. With the exception of the fact that the grain production of Siberia will be less than usual this year on account of the lack of farming machinery and the introduction of the beet-sugar industry, the agricultural program of the country remains unchanged."

Professor Borodine, who has just arrived here from Siberia for the purpose of purchasing supplies for agricultural laboratories and experiment stations, was a member of the first Duma under the old régime, and from October, 1916, to April, 1919, represented the Cossack administration in the Koltchak Government at Omsk, Siberia.

What, in his opinion, should be done in the present Russian crisis, is covered in the following statement which Professor Borodine gave out to the Press:

"First—The continued assistance of the Siberian Army and of the forces of General Denikin and General Eudinich, with technical equipment and with military and sanitary supplies. Such relief and assistance must be hastened if these forces are to carry on their present operations on an extensive and successful scale.

"Second—The continuation and the development of railroad reconstruction through Siberia, that the country might be given the means with which to approach a sound economic organization.

"Third—The continued presence of allied troops in Siberia to keep order, to suppress outrages, the relief of such troops as are there with fresh troops, however, being highly advisable. To withdraw allied troops from Siberia would be in a great measure to destroy the security of the stricken country.

"Fourth—The construction of direct offensive operations in the Murmansk and Archangel districts with new advances of allied troops upon Riga, Revel and Petrograd, the object being to take all these points, while naval operations should be launched simultaneously in the south to take Odessa, Sebastopol and other vital points in that direction.

"Fifth—The organization of an allied financial commission which shall take upon itself the highly important task of unifying the currency and giving value and direction to the course of the ruble.

"Sixth—The recognition, even though it be temporary, of the provisional Russian Government, now in operation at Omsk; without which recognition no successful cooperation can be accomplished and no direction can be given toward the efforts to bring Russia to economic and political order."

## SOCIALISTS PROTEST PENDING PEACE PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—In a set of resolutions just issued by the city central committee of the San Francisco Socialist Party on the peace treaties, this organization takes a position on the extreme Left, or radical wing of the Socialist Party activities. The resolution declares that the Peace Conference "is controlled by the forces of world capitalism planning to destroy through the treaty arrangements the working class governments already established in Russia, Hungary, and Bavaria, and to prevent the spread of the working class revolution by measures of terrorism and the economic boycott."

Members of the party are called upon to "protest against the ratification of the peace treaty and the so-called League of Nations to which it is appended. The only peace treaty that the workers can be satisfied with is one based upon the replacement of capitalism by the international industrial democracy of the working class. The only League of Nations the workers can be satisfied with is one including the soviet republics of Russia, Hungary, and Bavaria and such other nations as shall establish a strictly working-class government."

## CITIZENSHIP FOR ASIATICS IN SERVICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—Chinese, Japanese, Koreans, or any other Asiatics who have heretofore been excluded from American citizenship may now be made citizens of the United States, provided they have served in the United States Army or Navy, or have been in the service of the United States merchant marine for

a period of three years, according to a decision just given by Judge F. H. Rudkin, United States district judge, of Spokane, Washington, who is sitting in the United States District Court in this city.

This decision, which is based on an act of Congress of May, 1918, gives the preponderance of judicial opinion to the belief that Asiatics may, under the law, now be admitted to citizenship under the limitations named. United States district courts in Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, and Los Angeles, California, have given similar decisions on this point, but United States courts in Oregon and Texas have taken the opposite view.

This decision admitted to citizenship John Chong Cha, a Korean, and Lui Hoy Hong, a Chinese, who have been in the United States military service.

## ALIEN MINERS ARE TO BE TAUGHT ENGLISH

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—All alien members of the United Mine Workers of America are to be encouraged to become citizens of the United States and to learn the English language, it is announced by Frank J. Hayes, president of the union. He has informed the Bureau of Naturalization of the Department of Labor of the plan, and the bureau is extending its citizenship classes to cooperate with the union.

It is said that a diminution of accidents in mines will follow the Americanization work among miners who do not readily understand the safety signs and instructions printed in English. The bureau reports progress in districts 11 and 12, comprising the states of Indiana and Illinois, where all union officials are cooperating in the citizenship movement. Subdistrict No. 5 of Ohio, adopted a resolution that every alien member must declare his intention of becoming a citizen of the United States, or forfeit membership in the United Mine Workers of America. The miners are showing an eagerness to take advantage of the instruction.

## NEW PAN-AMERICAN UNIVERSITY PLANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

RIVERSIDE, California—Preliminary plans have been completed for the initial group of buildings to be erected on the southwest slope of Mount Rubidoux in this city for the housing of the Pan-American university which it is expected will be established in this city within the coming year. More than \$3,000,000 is now available for this institution, the beginning of actual work being contingent only on details which require time for working out. This city has agreed to provide the site free of cost.

The great central building of the proposed group of 19 buildings will be one of the finest structures on the Pacific Coast, if the plans are carried out. It will be called the Hall of the Americas and be utilized for administrative purposes. Other buildings will be grouped on either side of the central structure in semi-circular formation, the topography of the land governing the placing of the buildings in a measure.

## MEAT OFFERS NOT RECEIVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia—Regarding the statement of Washington officials that wholesale grocers decline to handle the surplus canned meats of the War Department, J. H. McLaurin of Jacksonville, president of the Southern Wholesale Grocers Association, states in a telegram to The Christian Science Monitor's Southern News Office: "Wholesale grocers in this section have not received offers of canned meats from the government. The government has offered four substitutes in large lots, condition not guaranteed; also, moldy hams, but jobbers have little business in these commodities."

## SHIPS LOADING AT PORTLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine—For the first time since the Grand Trunk docks were constructed there are three ships here flying the United States

## PRIVATELY OWNED VESSELS FAVERED

Organ of International Seamen's Union of America Against Government - Owned Fleet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—While the drift toward public ownership of public utilities by municipalities seems to continue on the Pacific Coast, the drift toward private ownership of the national utilities by the federal government seems to be taking place. The largest cargo ever loaded here, The Roepat will take out 260,000 bushels of grain for the French High Commission. The Henry Clay, recently built in Philadelphia, is making its first voyage from this port, and is taking out 400,000 bushels of grain, the largest cargo ever loaded here. The Roepat will take out 260,000 bushels, while the Procyon has about completed loading 190,000 bushels. The Clay and the Procyon will go to Havre, while the Roepat will take her cargo to Dunkerque.

## AUTOMATIC CAMERA GUN PROVES SUCCESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey—An automatic camera gun, mounted on a swivel arrangement on the cow of a Curtiss seaplane, was operated successfully here, recently, from a height of 5000 feet. The camera has many of the characteristics of a regular machine gun, being sighted as quickly and by the same methods, and operated by a trigger at the rate of the fire of the best machine guns. The camera continues to operate while the finger is on the trigger, or takes lone pictures on the "sniping" shots.

flag, loading cargo for overseas ports. They are the Roepat, commanded by a United States naval officer and manned by a naval crew; the new freighter, Henry Clay, and the Procyon. They will load nearly 1,000,000 bushels of grain for the French High Commission. The Henry Clay, recently built in Philadelphia, is making its first voyage from this port, and is taking out 400,000 bushels of grain, the largest cargo ever loaded here. The Roepat will take out 260,000 bushels, while the Procyon has about completed loading 190,000 bushels. The Clay and the Procyon will go to Havre, while the Roepat will take her cargo to Dunkerque.

## BOGOTA OUTBREAK TOPIC OF PROTEST

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CRISTOBAL, Canal Zone—The Assembly of the Department of the Valley of the Cauca in Colombia passed a resolution at a recent session in which it denounced vigorously the action of certain persons in Bogota, who appealed to the American Legation for the protection of the United States against the Government of Colombia. The Cauca Assembly protested against this action of these rioters as being subversive of the sovereignty of Colombia.

The action of this Colombian legislature was brought about because of a socialistic demonstration in front of the presidential palace in Bogota, in which a riotous mass of Colombians, after calling for the President, proceeded to interrupt and to insult Dr. Suarez after he appeared in response to their call. When an effort by the police was made to obtain order,

a series of fights started, resulting in the killing of five persons and the wounding of 10 others. Many stores and shops in the vicinity were sacked and order was restored by calling out the national troops.

It has been learned that this outbreak in Bogota was the result of radical propaganda conducted from Buenos Aires, and directed to all South American countries. There is a center of Bolshevik agitation in Buenos Aires backed with plenty of money and with the professed intention of creating revolutions in all South American countries. One of the leaders in this movement in Buenos Aires is a native of Colombia, Juan Ignacio Galvez.

This man, who is a voluminous writer, was lately connected with the German propaganda in Spain and went to Buenos Aires after the collapse of the German power. He is now lending himself to the radical propaganda throughout South America, and is especially active in fomenting trouble between Peru and Bolivia on the one side, and Chile, Colombia, and Ecuador on the other. The outbreak in Colombia is closely related to this propaganda. The President of Colombia, Marcial Fidel Suarez, was elected on the Conservative ticket, and is said to be strongly pro-Ally and anti-German. His Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Holguin, was the author of a resolution introduced into the Colombian Congress denouncing Germany for the submarine warfare, and expressing sympathy with the allied cause.

## PROSPERITY COMES WITH PROHIBITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

CORTLAND, New York—An investigation made here by Abner F. Brown, attorney for the Anti-Saloon League of New York, who is studying conditions in many cities which have recently adopted prohibition, shows that Cortland has prospered since it went dry. Reports show an increase in the sale of high grade goods since prohibition went into effect last October, and that many of the wage earners' families are living under better conditions than ever before.

There were 58 cases of arrests in the city court during the last six months of the wet rule, for offenses other than drunkenness, as contrasted with 46 similar cases during the first six months of prohibition. In the same period there were 116 cases of drunkenness, which were reduced to 21 under the dry régime. In the last month before prohibition went into effect there were 52 cases of crime and in the following month under the dry rule only eight were committed.

According to the police the gangs that infested the streets for an hour or so after the saloons closed are practically gone, and it is now far safer for women to be on the streets late at night than formerly.

## The White House

Grant Avenue, Post and Sutter Streets, San Francisco, Calif.

has in progress the

## June Sale of Lingerie

An event that affords a worth-while opportunity to economize to those who desire inexpensive garments as well as those preferring the choicest grades of underwear—

—an opportunity made possible by advantageous buying many months ago and by diminishing the usual margin of profit during this sale.

ALL lingerie in The White House stocks are underpriced—the finest of hand-made lingerie from France, the hand-embroidered underwear from the Philippines, and the crepe de chine, Georgette crepe and cotton garments from the foremost manufacturers in America.

(Second Floor)

## Wash Dresses

Women's wash dresses in a variety of models from the very simple to the extremely elaborate—

—Striped, checked or plaid ginghams, Grandma chintz, organdies, linens, nets, voiles, English prints—in harmonizing shades and contrasting colors—embroidered, bead or braid trimmed.

Many reproductions of the far more expensive foulard effects.

Prices range from \$5.95, \$6.50, \$11.75 to \$117.50.

(Second Floor)

## Sports Apparel

Sports, outing and motoring clothes for men, women and children.

Riding habits, suits, breeches and skirts of khaki as well as the more costly materials.

Women's coats of leather, velvet, faille silk, linen—coats for men of leather, imported woolens—for sports, outing, motor and general wear.

Boys' outing and riding suits—small children's beach and play garments.

Wide range of choice, from the inexpensive to the garments of the choicest materials.

## June Sale of Household Linens

The less expensive cotton goods as well as the pure linens are reduced for this sale.

Pure Irish linen damask napkins, 22x22-inch, reduced from \$7.50 to \$5.85 a dozen.

Linen and cotton mixed napkins, 18x18-inch, reduced from \$3.75 to \$3.35 a dozen.

Hemmed cotton damask napkins, 22x22-inch, reduced from \$3.50 to \$2.90 a dozen.

Fine cotton damask napkins 22x22-inch, reduced from \$4.50 to \$3.75 a dozen.

64x64-inch, round scalloped cotton damask cloths, reduced from \$2.85 to \$2.50.

70x70-inch, round scalloped cotton damask cloths, reduced from \$3.50 to \$2.95.

Pure linen damask cloths, 2x2-yard, reduced from \$10.50 to \$7.25.

Those living outside of San Francisco should communicate with the Personal Shopping Service, by wire, mail or phone, or when visiting The White House request a Personal Shopper, who will accompany you while shopping.

Delivery charges prepaid on all purchases to patron's nearest freight, express or post office in the United States and Hawaii.

## Raphael Weill & Co. Inc.

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Ladies' Tailoring Exclusively



## BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

EMBARRASSMENT  
OF RICHES FELT

Foreign Exchange Situation Reveals Difficulties of European Countries in Adjusting Their Indebtedness to United States

In its monthly review of financial and business conditions the National City Bank of Chicago says in part: This nation is suffering from an embarrassment of riches due to the extraordinary sums due it by the rest of the world. A foreign exchange situation which is so abnormal as to admit of the fluctuation within a day of two or three cents in the price of sterling exchange emphasizes the difficulties confronting the European countries in adjusting their indebtedness to the American market. This indebtedness is perfectly good, but because of the worldwide complications growing out of the war, our foreign customers have neither the goods nor the gold with which to effect a settlement.

The sensible solution seems to be the extension of very large credits by private banking interests and possible authorization by Congress of further credit balances (in addition to the \$10,000,000 credit previously authorized and virtually exhausted), with the stipulation that the proceeds should be used to pay for produce, merchandise, and other material purchased in this country. The situation calls also for the formation of large investment trusts to supervise the investment of American capital in foreign securities and to issue against such investments debentures for sale to the American public.

## Excess Exports

Any form of adequate relief for the extraordinary conditions which exist in the foreign exchange market today may have to comprehend all these expedients for making it less costly for foreign nations to do business with the United States. Prodigious as our foreign trade balance is and alluring as is our opportunity to increase our trade with the rest of the world, it is apparent that something must be done forthwith to offset the sensational advance in dollar credits which in many foreign markets has reached a stage where the foreign buyer finds it almost impossible to do business with this country.

The result is that this Nation faces the most complicated financial exchange problem that has ever confronted it, for in order to do business with a man you have to insure yourself that he possesses the means or the media of paying you.

Excess merchandise exports over imports in April reached \$442,000,000, this being not only the heaviest export margin ever reported in a single month, but actually larger than this country's total volume of export trade in April of any year prior to 1917. In the 40 months from Jan. 1, 1916, to April 30, 1918, exports from the United States exceeded imports into the United States by the sum of \$11,930,000.

## Higher Securities

The sensational rise in security prices which began in February has advanced leading securities to a level so high as to materially increase the amount of money required to conduct speculation. The buying power of the stock market, therefore, has been naturally reduced, but by no means exhausted by such exceptional activity as the long series of 1,000,000-share markets has reflected.

The sustained rise in security prices has been logical enough when the benefits resulting from our flourishing foreign trade and highly favorable crop outlook are estimated in connection with the release of the pent-up world energy, following the announcement of a peace compact.

Speculation has reached a stage where the public has become so heavily interested as to take the market for some of the most popular stocks out of the hands of professional traders. Some of the advances have been too rapid, no doubt, but viewing the remarkable movement as a whole, it must be admitted that there has been and is much solid foundation for it.

The five Liberty Loan campaigns brought more than 25,000,000 bondholders into the bond market, and made the little investor for the first time in his life realize his own importance.

## Good Bond Market

This has been a development of immense economic significance which in all probability will be effective in giving the United States the broadest, the best organized and in many respects the most interesting bond market in the world today. The good will and financial support of this vast investing public will be of the greatest assistance in financing the future of American prosperity.

The government received total subscriptions for the new Liberty Loan aggregating \$5,249,908,300, which means that the public over-subscribed the loan to the extent of \$750,000,000. In other words, the over-subscription in the case of this loan reached 16 per cent.

## MASSACHUSETTS GAS

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The trustees of the Massachusetts Gas Company at a special meeting, recently held, decided to enter the oil business, and in consequence, the Beacon Oil Company has been incorporated with a capital of \$2,500,000.

## BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK, New York—Bar silver 109½; Mexican dollars 84.

## RAILWAY EARNINGS

## ATCHISON

## TOPEKA

## WICHITA

## ST. PAUL

## MINNEAPOLIS

## BOSTON &amp; MAINE

## KANSAS &amp; TEXAS

## MISSOURI PACIFIC

## MISSOURI &amp; KANSAS

## LOUISVILLE &amp; NASHVILLE

## NEW ORLEANS

## MISSISSIPPI RIVER

## CHESAPEAKE &amp; OHIO

## PITTSBURGH &amp; LAKES

## ILLINOIS CENTRAL

## PHILADELPHIA &amp; READING

## NEW YORK &amp; NEW YORK

## THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

## The Giants of the Glen

To the few and infrequent travelers, the hillside seemed covered by a monotonous stretch of grass, dotted with occasional sagebrushes. Once a poet went by, and said the grass in full seed looked like a lake of rippling silver; but that was the only time anyone had been interested in it.

None of the travelers guessed that the hillside was mapped out with roads and residences, just the same as any other inhabited district. But suppose one of them had paused, had sat down by the roadside, and looked at the heap of dirt piled up there, round which tufts of grass and weeds were springing, and then looked up the grass to the clump of bushes where the Monkey flowers were thrusting out their orange snouts, what would he have seen?

Well, first of all, he would have noticed that the grass was not just grass. Beautiful slender flowers were springing up among the waving sedges; some pale mauve, and some pale yellow, and each with clean, tall, emerald stalks, and tiny florets.

The next thing he would notice would be the roads that ran hither and thither among the grass and flowers. A quite broad road led from the yellow flowering weeds that stood up from the mound of earth, like miniature forest trees; it went straight up the hill to the side of the Monkey bushes, and twisting about among the tops of the grasses at its side, was another path, this time in the air; and, if the traveler looked down at the mound, under the branching weeds, he might have seen a tiny, tiny track.

The broad path was called Lizard Road; the winding path, Butterfly Lane; and the tiny track along the earth heap, Ant Alley.

If the traveler had continued to watch attentively, he would have seen a Little Ant hurry along Ant Alley, and pause before a bending stalk, on which a brilliant spotted Ladybird had just taken up her position. The traveler might not have noticed anything peculiar about this latter circumstance, but the Ant gave a big start of surprise, and scurried off to spread a most important bit of news. Local geography had received a new addition in the shape of Ladybird Residence, and the Ladybird Residence, from its commanding site and important size, was obviously to be a noticeable landmark in the district.

The Ant was soon back again to call on the newcomer, and compliment her on her charming home; and soon it made the discovery that the Ladybird was a much-traveled insect with very broad views of life.

"Such a wonderful view!" chirped the Ant. "And the best position in the neighborhood, right under the protection of the Giants of the Glen."

"I appreciate the shelter of these magnificant plants," said the Ladybird, in a voice as smooth and glossy as her coat. "Shelter and sun; privacy and freedom; quiet and the open country; these are my requirements and here they are satisfied. But, pray, why do you call my handsome neighbors the 'Giants of the Glen'? They appear to be mere wayside weeds."

"They dominate the entire landscape," said the Ant, looking up at the plants overhead, and admiring, for the thousandth time, their spreading branches, stiff as candelabras, and studded with dainty yellow flowers. "Whenever I stray from home, they guide me back. No other flower or grass is half their size. Surely Giants is the only possible appropriate name for them!"

"Ah, well, you see I am used to the wonders of Nature," said the Ladybird, with a touch of patronage. "My former residence was in Monkey Grove, close to Cicada Dell. But the life there was quite too wild and made too many demands on me. I had to cross Lizard Road to get anywhere, and the noise in the Dell was deafening. Now I can use that beautiful, quiet Butterfly Lane, and I am sure you will not disturb me with chattering."

It will be seen that the Ladybird knew how to give a hint.

"Monkey Grove? Where's Monkey Grove?" chirped the Ant. "I've never heard of it."

"Why, you can see it from the top of your Giants of the Glen," said the Ladybird. "It's a wonderful place, for creatures who like the Great Big Out-of-Doors. Life is lived on the grand scale there. I cannot remember a single moment when important events were not happening. Monkey Grove is the place where history is made. My word! First thing in the morning comes the opening salvo of the Monkey flowers. Their noise as they pop open is terrific. Then comes the assault of the Bees. Buzz, buzz, boom, boom! You can't hear yourself speak! That continues all day, and, when it's sunny, there is more to see and hear, for the Gnatomates come out. I don't know what they'll call themselves next, they are such a pushing crowd. Always trying to go everywhere, and be up to date. Their gnatoplane noise is exasperating, and the way they dart and wheel this year makes me dizzy; such performances in the air, you know, flying upside down and round and round, and keeping up this gnatoplane hum all the time. As for the night life that goes on in the Dell, well, there never were such rattles as those Cicadas. They do nothing but yowl and roar and screech. Yes, yes, the wild free life of nature may be very well for some creatures, but I was born and bred a Ladybird; and I stay at home on this earth heap with its pleasant lanes, neat alleys, and quiet neighbors, who I am sure know better than to keep up a pestering din on my doorstep all day. This is the hour of noonday rest, and one cannot meditate satisfactorily except when one is alone."

But the foolish little Ant was staring up at the Ladybird, with its head to filled with pictures and imaginations that it did not even hear the last remark.

"The Cicadas do certainly howl," said the Ladybird.

"None of their hops for me," said the

whole sip of wild-bee honey to see this Great Wild Out-of-Doors you have described so vividly. Though, from your description, it must be so immense as to be frightening."

"Disturbing, rather," said the Ladybird. "When one takes an interest in one's home and wardrobe, it is inharmonious to live in a crowd which cares for nothing but noise and speed. In a quiet place, people have time to notice good clothes," and the Ladybird turned her back obligingly, so that the Ant could get the full view of her spotted yellow satin coat.

But all that the foolish little Ant said was: "Buzz, buzz, boom, boom—is that what it sounds like?"

"Not in the least," said the Ladybird. "And I have not traveled all this distance and changed my residence, to hear your paltry imitation of the real thing."

But all that the silly little Ant said to this was: "Pop, pop, pop, pop! That's the noise the Monkey flowers make, isn't it?"

"No, it isn't," said the Ladybird, very disturbed indeed, for the Ant was making the foolsiest faces, as well as silly sounds. "I'd advise you to pop off now, and I shall not be home to you again, either," and, with this, the Ladybird hurried up to the topmost story of her residence, where she could enjoy her thoughts in peace.

How excited the Ant was, the Ladybird had no idea.

It had always lived on the earth heap, and this story of the Great Wild Out-of-Doors had simply gone to its head. Off it went, muttering "Pop, pop! Buzz, boom!" and the funniest sound which it imagined was a gnatoplane noise; actually it left the Ant Alley where it always, always traveled, and plunged into the grass to the border of Lizard Road. But what is a sound, that's easygoing road for a lizard is a difficult, mountainous, stony road for an ant. Huge stalks of grass, stumps of weeds, drying seedpods lay about, across and lengthways; and, when the Ant ventured out, it had to climb over and round until its poor little head was whirling. For the Ant had no business to carry it to Monkey Grove or Cicada Dell, and so there was no Ant Alley leading there; and the sense of direction that was such an unfailing guide to the Ant, in its ordinary work, didn't seem to be helping any. The Ant was leaving its daily duties and its family and its home for no other reason than foolish curiosity and a desire to see what Bigness was!

Moreover, it was in Someone Else's Road!

Suddenly there sounded a great swishing, and the Ant was so surprised that it fell on its back and remained there kicking, with a grass stalk over its head, blocking out everything, while Something Tremendous came slithering and sprawling down the road and over the Ant; and, when finally the Ant managed to turn over and race up to the top of the grass stalk to see what had happened, it was only in time to catch sight of the tip of the tail of a Lizard vanishing down the hill. To an Ant, a Lizard looks as big as an Elephant looks to us, so that even to see the tip of its tail was an adventure.

But the encounter with the Lizard was all of a piece with everything that happened from this time forward. Soon the Ant was arrested by a sound like the squeaking of thousands of slate pencils, the whole earth shook, and over it bounded Something Enormous.

Did the Ant stay to investigate this Wonder?

Not for one minute. Not for one thousandth part of a second.

That little Ant just turned a complete somersault that great broad road, bundling over twigs and under leaves, up, down and around, but heading straight for home, because it had discovered the Great Wild Out-of-

Doors was entirely too large sized for a little Homekeeping Ant; and the sense of direction, that wouldn't guide it to the Cicada Dell or the Monkey Grove, was helping it home so quickly and surely that the way back didn't seem any distance at all.

My, how the Ant covered the ground when it found Ant Alley under its feet again, and how those Giants of the Glen seemed to hold out their branches and rise up and shelter it and everything else around them.

And there was the Ladybird, sitting on the porch of her residence, in a more sociable mood after meditating undisturbed so long.

"Why, where have you been?" said the Ladybird, as sweet as pie.

"I've been to a place from which I could appreciate the Giants of our Glen as I never, never did before," said the little Ant. "Oh, what a privilege it is to live in a place that is protected from the other sort of giants. I've had a taste of the Great Wild Out-of-Doors today."

"But you must not think every one in the Great Wild Out-of-Doors is uncouth," said the Ladybird. "I am sorry if I gave a false impression. I grew tired of the racket because I am, as I said, a Ladybird who pays great attention to her wardrobe, and attaches importance to a substantial and imposing residence; hence I like to live among quiet people with similar tastes, but young people will be young, and the Grasshopper balls, though noisy, attract quite a desirable crowd."

"Tell me, is a Grasshopper the same as a Cicada?" asked the Ant.

"That is the English name, certainly," said the Ladybird.

"And does a Grasshopper shake the whole earth when it rises and bounds through the air, and is it the size of a large rainstorm, and does it whirl like a million cart wheels over stones?" asked the Ant, chattering at such a rate that the Ladybird began to regret that it did not even hear the last remark.

"The Cicadas do certainly howl," said the Ladybird.

"None of their hops for me," said the

Ant, scuttering off like an ill-bred child. "You'll never find me at a Grasshoppers' ball! You'll never find me out of sight of my Giants of the Glen again."

And, would you believe it, no one called on that respectable Ladybird, in her beautiful yellow satin coat with its black spots, for ever so long, because that foolish little Ant ran round to all its friends, telling them its version of the Ladybird's former home, the Great Wild Out-of-Doors.

If a Butterfly hadn't put things right the Ladybird might never have had a single caller to admire her beautiful wardrobe or residence!

As the Butterfly said, these stay-at-home Ants have no sense of proportion.

rets, like two white needles pointing up into the sky; from these the muezzin call the people to prayer. We then moved to the ramparts of the citadel and the view from there is very fine indeed. Cairo is spread out beneath, and one of the striking features is the old Roman aqueduct, now broken in places, which used to carry water from the Nile to the citadel.

We climbed the end of the aqueduct nearest the Nile one day, and were struck with the tremendous height and solidity of it. Beyond one sees the Nile flowing past the Island of Rhoda, and in the far distance the pyramids. It was from the ramparts of the citadel that one of the Mamelukes jumped his horse, when his comrades were being treacherously used in the citadel

'ole," deep enough so that one must dive at least twice to come up with a handful of mud from the bottom, amid the cheers of the onlookers. Benny Fuller, five days younger than he, could already swim "well as a frog, though it was his first season; and Eaton Graham loved to relate his own wild adventure on a "shoot-the-chute" slide above the splendid swimming pool in the big city where his grandmother lived. "You go up some stairs high above the water, fellers, and you lie down head first on the chute; it's slippery, you know, piped with water, and you let go and slide, and z-z-zipp—by an' you come up way out in the water, but it seems an awful long time. Scared? Me? Course not! Why, I did it just as easy. Well, only

realized, in his eagerness to see exactly how it was done, when suddenly—plop! The outer fragment of bank caved in, and Dalton, before he could say "Jack Robinson," dropped into the water on the very spot where Sir Frog had been performing only a moment earlier. Dalton came to the surface clutching a bit of the green turf, and involuntarily struck out for the opposite bank, quite as coolly and steadily as though he had been swimming there always. Half way across, he straightened up, treading water, and looking back at the little landside. The water was muddy brown; the frog had disappeared. Then Dalton laughed. "Why, I'm in the 'deep hole,' after all," he said aloud, as if addressing the frog. "It's kind of fun, I guess I'll swim here always after this."

## As the Shoe Was Saying—

"Of course, I may be nothing but a shoe, but then I am an unusual shoe. For one thing, I am far too small to be worn by the ordinary person; only a Cinderella could wear me and she wouldn't want to for, instead of being a pair, I am only one. I was not made to be worn, but to serve as a sign of workmanship and finish; and, in this capacity, I have been in this store for many years. At first, when I was new and shiny, I was placed in the window, right in the center on a little glass standard, from whence I looked out on the passing throngs. After a while, as I grew a bit dingy, they put me inside in the front show case, and then, when the styles changed too completely, I was stood up on this shelf among the bottles of polish, boxes of paste and trays of shoe strings, and here I have been ever since."

"But there's no need for pity; in fact, I am happier here than any place I've been. It was gay, to be sure, in the window and I liked to see the parades and watch the passers-by, but the window had its drawbacks, for you felt as if you were always on exhibition; it was like being dressed for company all the time. One didn't dare to relax a bit, for a wrinkle was a crime, and, besides, there were so many new and fashionable shoes being placed there all the time—upstarts whose peculiar style only lasted a season, often but a few weeks—that one was obliged to preserve the utmost dignity and decorum in order to maintain one's rightful position."

"It was not much better in the show case, and my face even then was turned toward the street and away from the store, but up here it is delightful. There are no other shoes to bother me and, if one slouches a bit and drops into a comfortable position now and then, there is no one to notice. I have views into the more intimate life of the store that are really delightful. First, there were the salesmen to get acquainted with. Many of them I knew by sight, from their passing in and out each morning and evening. There's the head salesman, the little chap with the new shoe on it and show her that the shoes were a whole half inch longer. He knew, however, that they'd be worn out long before he outgrew them. That was when he began pitching for the scrub team at school. He went through them as soon as you put them on. They had an argument every time they came to the store—the chap and his mother were still very particular about it fit and would say:

"Whatever else, Mr. Rutland, please see that they are long enough, for he's growing so rapidly." And to please her, Mr. Rutland would take up the little chap's foot with the new shoe on it and show her that the shoes were a whole half inch longer. He knew, however, that they'd be worn out long before he outgrew them. That was when he began pitching for the scrub team at school. He went through them as soon as you put them on. They had an argument every time they came to the store—the chap and his mother were still very particular about it fit and would say:

"But Richard, she'd say, 'I don't see why you have to turn your toe over when you pitch; you don't pitch with your foot, do you?'

"Of course not, mother," he'd return a bit impatiently, "but a feller has to get the right curve. Don't you see?"

"But she couldn't see, and so he'd stand up and swing around, stretching back his right foot and bending the toe under, while he sent an imaginary ball clear through the front window and out into the street. If it wasn't that, it was sliding to bases and this was hard on all his clothes. It was then that she decided to get him a whole baseball outfit, and my, but wasn't he proud. He had to untie the bundle and show it to Rutland, when he came in for the shoes to go with it. Even those didn't last long and then they tried metal plates, but he went through them also. His mother was in despair.

"But Richard," she'd say, "I don't see why you have to turn your toe over when you pitch; you don't pitch with your foot, do you?"

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"And so it proved; he didn't stop playing ball, but he learned to pitch without doing this; and, after a while, he got on the first team. It was about this time that his mother gave place to his father. When he brought him to the store, he gave the boy anything he wanted; the heavier and clumsier the shoe, the better. Shortly after that came the long trousers; quite a man he was then. And now he's here by himself. I wonder what he is getting? Another pair of those dark tan that he got last time; maybe he looks decent, for half the time he forgets to change when he comes every time."

The Shoe paused for a moment, nodded pleasantly to a salesmen who came for a box of polish, settled a dispute among the strings which were always getting tied up over some knotty question, tossed its little black silk tassel as a boy would a refractory lock of hair, and then resumed:

"Do you see that chap Rutland is waiting on? Well, I've seen him grow up from a baby. Every pair of shoes he's had has been bought here. I took a fancy to him from the start. He wouldn't recall the first time he was here and wouldn't like to be told of it, either," added the Shoe chuckling.

"You see, he was only three months old; it was his first pair of shoes. Mr. Luven had the babies to care for and Mr. Rutland the boys. He's the one with the twinkle in his eye, just under me. He knows the line-up for all the games, and who won at the track meet just held and all the sport stuff, and the boys come back to him every time."

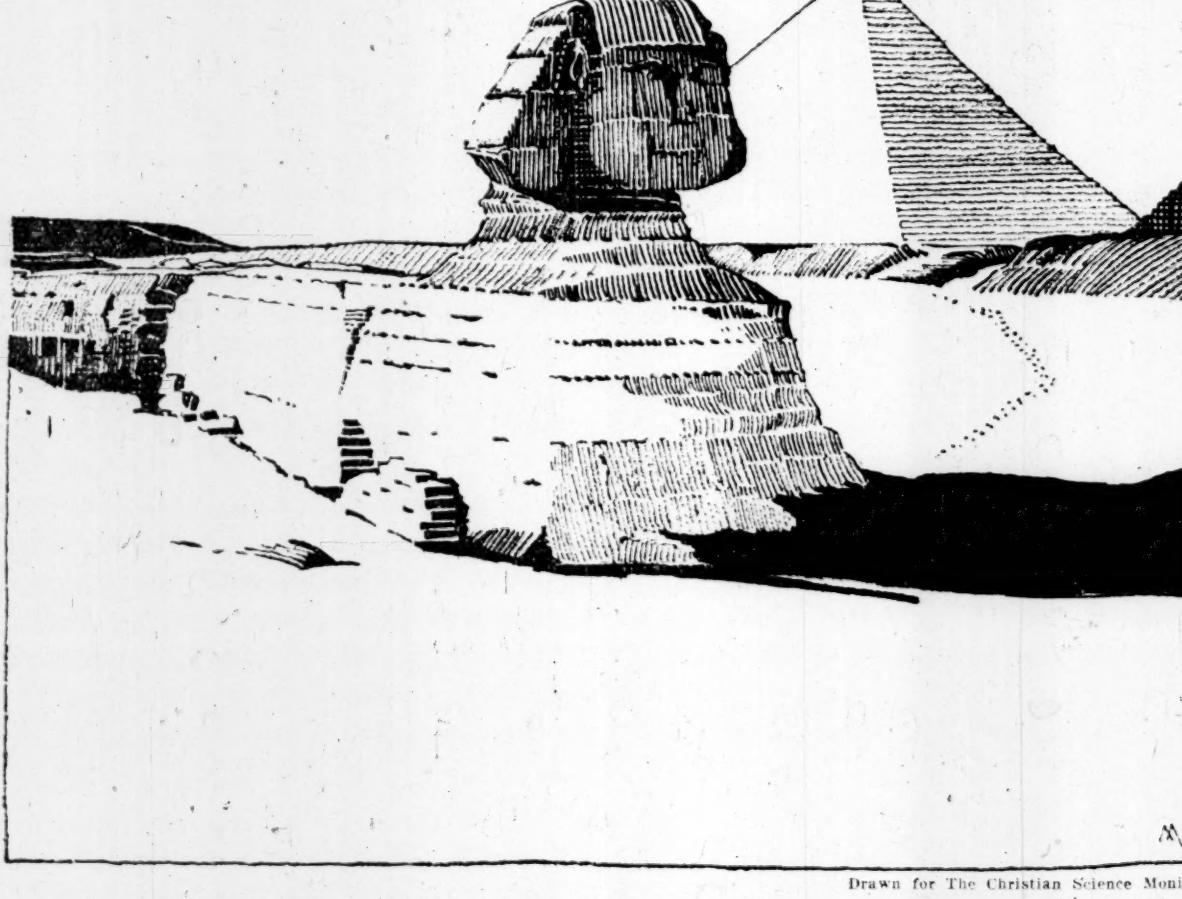
The Shoe paused for a moment, to get better view, and then, not believing it saw rightly, stood on tiptoe, in its eagerness nearly toppling off the shelf.

"Well, as I live!" it exclaimed, settling back into its place much to the satisfaction of the bottles of polish just below it, "if it isn't patent leather pumps!"

"And so it proved; he didn't stop playing ball, but he learned to pitch without doing this; and, after a while, he got on the first team. It was about this time that his mother gave place to his father. When he brought him to the store, he gave the boy anything he wanted; the heavier and clumsier the shoe, the better. Shortly after that came the long trousers; quite a man he was then. And now he's here by himself. I wonder what he is getting? Another pair of those dark tan that he got last time; maybe he looks decent, for half the time he forgets to change when he comes every time."

"The second pair were of soft brown kid, no heel, of course, and not much of a sole, rather shapeless, it seemed to me. Then followed a bronze pair and another black with white tops with shiny black buttons. These last were very broad of toe and had little black silk tassels at the top. But the tassels didn't last long. At least, I judge they didn't, for three pairs of tassels were sent before the shoes were worn out. I think that just preceded the pair that had the toes all rubbed out; you see, he was creeping then and creeping is awfully hard on shoes."

"I don't quite recall what followed them. I presume there were many on much the same order, but I remember distinctly when the heels began to show—not really heels, just a thick-



The Sphinx, its battered old face gazing across the desert

## A Visit to Cairo

where they had been invited to a banquet.

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## ART NEWS AND COMMENT

## A SPEECH

## That Was Not Delivered

Every orator makes his best speech in the cab going home—after the event. I recited my American Federation of Arts speech on the top of a Fifth Avenue stage, and finished it before three amazed children in Washington Square.

It was the opening session of the annual convention of the American Federation of Arts held at the Metropolitan Museum. Open discussion had been announced, but I was too shy to intrude. More resolute men and women pushed to the platform, and left me burning to say something; but nobody guessed it. So, when all was over, I climbed to the top of a Fifth Avenue stage, and said, in part, to the trees, and to the second floor windows—

Members of the American Federation of Arts: I have attended many Art congresses in Europe and here. I have found that they have one thing in common: none of them ever say or suggest anything practical. All of them produce streams of speeches about absolute beauty and aesthetics, and the barren lives of the poor, from the lips of amiable gentlemen who have never learned how to address an audience.

Your subject is War Memorials, a very important topic, one that cries for a plan, a scheme, a monument, some magnificent civic feature that will make men and women 50, 100, 500 years hence realize with wonder and satisfaction how moved and inspired we were by the ideal for which the Great War was fought, and our gratitude to those who made victory possible. What do I find? What have I learned from the proceedings today? One gentleman, former President Eliot of Harvard University, advises you to postpone the erection of a memorial for 20 years (timidity in excess); another, Mr. Cass Gilbert, the architect, proposes to give French and Belgian names to American rivers and forests; a third, an official whose name I did not catch, suggests that everybody should plant a tree in his back garden. Is this the way the nations of antiquity, whom you so much admire, honored their victories and accomplishments? Why, the current issue of The American Magazine of Art, your official publication, is full of pictures of these monuments of the past, magnificent, inspiring. Yet you ask us to commemorate the greatest war, and the greatest victory in the history of the world, by changing the name of the Hudson to the Warne, and by planting trees in our back gardens. At this point the stage stopped at Washington Square. I alighted, still quite excited. Walking rapidly through the greenery I completed my speech.

It is no excuse to complain that it was Washington's place to act. No Government ever acts on matters of art until it is forced to do so by the pressure of public opinion. Art does not command votes. But it is not yet too late. I beg to insist that a dozen American painters be sent over at once and I suggest that rooms in the Inner Quadrangle of the new Palace of the Arts at Sixty-Fourth Street shall enshrine the paintings they bring home. Get busy! Act! Thank you.

Suddenly I found that I had an audience after all—all three delighted children. They danced about me, they beamed excitement, and the driest of them cried, "Go on, Mister Man! Go on!"

It was really very gratifying.

—Q. R.

C. R. W. NEVINSON  
PRACTICAL MODERNIST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—"Nothing can be done twice, and retain its true force or quality. Only bad work goes on forever, repeating itself. Every artist of living power is an utterance of his own time. It is impossible to express the calculated, mechanical, inexorable spirit of this twentieth century war with the languishing or obsolete symbolism of medieval and classic art."

With something like this declaration of faith, a young English futurist joined the colors in France and Flanders, in 1914, as a motor mechanic and driver. Later he became attached to the French Army, and worked all along the allied lines between the coast and Ypres, until in 1916 he was invalidated out of the service, his trophies a bundle of hasty, adventurous, surreptitious sketches. These with true modernist fervor he put on public show at the Leicester Galleries in London. They scored a spontaneous success, because everybody saw and felt that here, for once, the unprecedented war had found its own kind of expression. Call it anything—cubism, vorticism, neo-impressionism, what not—it amounted in sum to illustration, but illustration charged with a dynamic power such as hitherto had never been associated, in the popular mind at least, with mere pictures. The British War Cabinet swept tradition into the discard and appointed Nevinson, along with Orpen and several other artists of avowed radicalism to a New York memorial, merely remarking that nothing can be too fine, memorable and perdurable.

Take, as a basis, what has already been done in this city to honor the returning soldiers. Two arches have been erected, one at Fifty-Ninth Street and Fifth Avenue, the other at Madison Square and Fifth Avenue. The Arch of Jewels at Fifty-Ninth Street can be dismissed at once. It is a pretty gewgaw, fit for Coney Island, or Earls Court: it is a temporary plaything; it will soon be demolished and forgotten. The arch at Madison Square is a different matter. Based on the Arch of Titus built at Rome A. D. 70 it has been given modern significance and appeal. I like it more each time I see it, by day or by night. It is massive and beautiful: it ought to be recreated in marble, but where? Certainly not in the crowded thoroughfare where it now stands.

I suggest that it should be erected in marble at the Fifty-Ninth Street corner of Fifth Avenue. Why there, you may ask? Because there it would form the beginning of the introduction to the New York War Memorial. It would be the august sentinel of the great Processional Road that would wind through Central Park to the proposed new Palace of the Arts that I see in the mind's eye. In alignment with the Arch, 100 yards down the road, I would place the Sherman Victory Statue: on either side of this masterpiece of Saint Gaudens the road would wind, skirting the rocky hill on the left upon which a Victory Column would stand, a Landmark, a Victory and a Beacon. Onward this Processional Road would wind, skirting the sheds where the animals are kept which were too forlorn to be transported to the Bronx Zoological Gardens; onward would wind the Processional Road to the building known as the Arsenal, facing Sixty-Fourth Street, at present inhabited by policemen. Here should be built the Palace of the Arts to commemorate the Great War. I know all about the cry, "Hands off Central Park," but this building is already there—squatters' rights. Tear it down and build on the site your Palace of the Arts, contemporary arts, applied and industrial as well as fine; contemporary arts, for this war was won by men of today, fighting for the ideals of today, for the people of today, for the world people of today. (Cheers?)

I would have in the building, too, a Civic Music Hall, and a Civic Theater, and in the center of this Palace of Arts I would create an inner quadrangle, a hole of holes, a place of rest and gratitude, and on the walls of this innermost chamber, this heart of the office, I would have recorded, in mural paintings, and in reliefs, the glorious deeds of the boys of New York and New York State in the war, with appropriate lettering. But you must be quick if you want to have this done. For some Authority has already consented to hand over this magnificient site to the "Safety First" group through the "Acetylene Welding" and "fact, a perfect specimen."

## FRANZ HALS DISCOVERED



"Elijah and the Widow's Son," by Ford Madox Brown

Illustration in the sixties attained a dignity that attracted to it the best artists, such as Brown, Rossetti, Millais, and Holman Hunt

## ILLUSTRATION

## Today and Yesterday

## II

A previous article in this series was printed in The Christian Science Monitor on May 26.

Once illustrated books and papers were brought within their reach, it seemed as if the people could not have enough of them. If French illustrators led the way in the thirties, it was the turn of the English in the sixties, the Golden Age as later generations have called this period: the period when Rossetti, Millais, and Holman Hunt were illustrating, when Whistler contributed to popular magazines, when Boyd Houghton, Pinwell, Charles Keene first appeared: the period when engravers like Swain and the Dalziels worked with the artists that the best results might be obtained; the period of Moxon's "Tennyson," Dalziel's Bible, and a host of books as men-

## First Hand Impressions

But, after all, the real secret of his extraordinary air pictures lies in quite another direction, and he tells it with characteristic frankness: "When General Byng made his great attack on Cambrai in 1917, I was up in a plane over the enemy's lines. We went right in through the German barrage, and were attacked by enemy planes. I was jotting down notes all the time. I made a point of doing this, no matter how frightened or excited I was, and I found that the impression received during such moments was so vivid that, even when I did not finish the work until a couple of months later, I could reconstruct the scene without difficulty."

With all his avowed radicalism, his glorification of tank and engine as things of beauty, and his deliberate purpose of showing war's horror and misery rather than the theatrical charge and the conquering hero, this artist at heart loves order and construction. It is shown in the stately picture of "The Port," in his shining, transfused Thames of the "Dawn at Southwark"; in the rhythmic symbolization of "Wind"; and supremely in a decorative interpretation of "The Wave"—the latter acknowledging its inspiration in "the oriental outlook on nature," though in truth it is more impressive than the Japanese classic by Hokusai, because it is grandly built up with a sweep of combing lines embodying the irresistible power of unfathomable seas in motion.

It augurs well for the immediate future of pictorial art that painters and draftsmen of Nevinson's stamp should be officially occupied with the war records of Great Britain and Canada. If the United States has not formally followed the example, Americans are profiting by it through intelligent appreciation. Best of all, familiarity with practical modernist like Nevinson will dissipate clouds of sophistry, prejudice, and pretense that have obscured progress by making knowledge of simple elemental things. There is much to hope from the artist who, in addition to work that carries conviction, can offer this clear-cut explanation of himself: "With some exceptions, I still prefer to give in my pictures an abstract, dynamic, and mental impression rather than a concrete, static, or optical. But it will be seen from the later examples of my painting that (though working within a geometrical convention), I free myself from all pedantic and academic theories of 'post' and 'neo' as well as from the deadening influence of the idolatry to 'primitives' and 'old masters' which has lately caused so many feeble and emasculated revivals."

FRANZ HALS DISCOVERED

LONDON, England—A very remarkable discovery has recently been made at Messrs. Sotheby's, in a portrait, said to have been painted by N. Bergheim, of a young man in a wide-brimmed hat, linen collar and blue coat. There appears to be no doubt, whatever that the picture was painted by Franz Hals, of whose work it is, in England. His set of six lithographs, "Making an Airplane," begins with "Making an Engine," proceeds



A drawing by Fred Walker in Once a Week

Marked by the grace, sentiment, and thoughtfulness of popular illustration in the sixties

orale; the period of Good Words and good literature. Once a Week and the founding of the Graphic; the period of the artists giving, not what their editors thought the people wanted, but what they themselves hoped was the very best and finest they could give to the people. But all the time, the books and magazines continued to be cheaply and terribly made; no attention paid to paper, type, spacing; the binding, so careless that the books, when picked up at second-hand bookstores, are usually falling to pieces; the covers as gaudy and gilded and ornate in the wrong way as the commercial designer could make them.

The standard of bookmaking was lowered and illustration could not escape the evil influence. By the seventies the Golden Age had grown sadly dulled and tarnished. Distinguished artists were less ready to hand over their work to the mercy of engravers who had strayed from their fine traditions and, in their arrogance, preferred their own version of a drawing to the artists. Lithography had tumbled headlong down to the commercial depths. The art that had given Daumier and Gavarni their wonderful chance in France, Bonington and Prou's their chance of another kind in England, was appropriated by commerce, so sadly prostituted that, despite numerous efforts to liberate it, to free it for art again, only now are the few beginning to remember its great past and to recognize its present possibilities.

## American Illustration

In America, naturally, matters were worse than in France or England. America not having had leisure to give great heed to art of any kind. In the making of books beauty was

about the last concern of printers and publishers, who, when, they did produce "gift books," took the English books of the sixties as models. "Gift books" were not to read, but for the parlor table. If books were to be read, and their illustrations looked at, it was nonsense to bother to adorn or beautify them, since they were entirely for practical use. If anybody expected beauty in a magazine, nobody got it, except rarely and by chance. Godey's fashion plates were practical but curiously—for most people recall the very name of Godey's with good-natured contempt—they were at times beautiful, too, and had a charm in the color, a grace in the drawing, and an excellence in the printing that Vogue today might study to advantage. As a rule, however, it was the other way round. More typical of the prevailing style was Harper's old, delightfully absurd cover, to which time in passing lent something of the same quality we prize in a horsehair sofa or a superannuated piece of Berlin wool work.

When the change came in the seventies, it was not so much a revival as the beginning. A group of younger men, returning from the schools of Munich and Paris, brought new life to all forms of art in America. The Centennial Exhibition aroused the public to a new interest in art. There were artists to do good work if good work was in demand; there was a public eager for the work they were assured was good; and moreover, and more amazing, there were editors with the intelligence to appreciate the artists and to understand the interest. The final merging of the old Scribner's into the new Century marks as vital a revolution as art has ever gone through since the beginning of time. Illustrations to the text ceased to be mere adjuncts in American magazines. They became as important as the text, if not more important. Just as Richard Watson Gilder, the literary editor of the Century, made every endeavor to find the most accomplished writers, so did A. W. Drake and Lewis Frazer, the art editors, make every endeavor to secure the very best artists who knew how to draw for illustration. Unlike the modern collector, who buys only work upon which time has passed its verdict, they were not afraid of their own judgment, and commissioned the young unknown man of promise as readily as the man who had already arrived.

Profitable Mail

This policy might have struck the practical man as folly if it had not proved by its results to be really the practical policy of practical men. So far from financial disaster, or paltry returns coming from investment of money in the best that artists and engravers and printers could produce, the substantial foundations of fortunes were laid. For the extraordinary part of it was that the people, when they were not deliberately played down to, when they were given not what they were supposed to want but the best that could be given, showed such appreciation that the best paid.

Other American magazines that had

points that Mr. Renison is judged, and they proclaim him an artist with a certain quality of feeling for line, but without the big qualities of composition and telling arrangement of pattern associated with etchers of the first rank. "A Stone Bridge, Dartmoor" probably sums up the extreme limits of Mr. Renison's present achievement. In this he has obtained all the clean velvety qualities which are the chief charm of dry points. In his etching, he is too much given to trying for dramatic effects—being addicted to the objectionable habit of wiping the plate clean to obtain highlights—not being alive to the fact that etching is really a medium of pure line. Certainly many etchers of eminence do this, but they really ought to know better, for this trick—and it is nothing else than a trick—cheaps every plate upon which it is introduced. Rembrandt surely never did this sort of thing—and what better standard can an etcher have?

Mr. Renison is evidently a believer in the colored etching, for he shows several in this exhibition. The effects obtained in colored etchings are always superficial and thin in quality, even if one forgives the insult offered by this process to the pure art of the needle: for in no sense can colors combine with or assist in any way the beauty of this medium. It is always bad art to mix one's media, otherwise in what way lies the charm of any particular medium? As for colored etchings—why not paint in water colors? There is absolutely no reason at all for coloring an etching—for it thus loses all its claims to the beauty of etching and gains nothing by paralleling as a painting. Even Fritz Thalow could not obtain successes along these lines. It is to the extent that an artist appreciates the particular channels through which he interprets his ideas, and is able to keep within its boundaries the particular channel he has chosen in any given instance, that his work is lasting in its qualities of expression. He must respect the limitations of his medium.

THE VERNISSAGE OF  
THE PARIS SALON

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—Another year has passed, and the traditional Salon has moved into Le Grand Palais, the spacious quarters it occupied before the war, and which, for the past four years, has served as the largest military hospital in Paris. Though the "Vernissage" had been announced with much publicity, it only succeeded in being sad and dull, devoid of that elegance and originality which characterized some of the openings in that far-away period when the Salon and the Grand Prix constituted the two most exciting public events of a peaceful Paris season.

This year painters and sculptors—which terms, as is once more mortifyingly proved, are so infrequently synonymous with true artists—have this year been generous in the number of works they have consented to exhibit. The Société des Artistes Français and the Société Nationale des Beaux Arts, continuing the amicable arrangement inaugurated by them last year, occupy the ground floor and the upper story of the Grand Palais, as the rest of the edifice is still occupied by the military authorities; nevertheless, each society can claim 14 rooms of paintings, the examination of which constitutes a laudable effort for the conscientious visitor.

In the Salon des Artistes Français, the best work is perhaps "Le Mouvement de Troupes," by Gustave Pierre, who is a pupil of Gustave Moreau, and who reveals a remarkable observation and penetration which tend to the whole composition an air of almost epic grandeur. Another work, "Le Drapeau du Sacré Cœur," by Georges Desvallières, is also directly inspired by the higher teachings of the war, and it throbs with the echo of the sentiments which the artist must often have experienced on the battlefield.

Jules Joffre, who was noticed last year for his portrait of Sir Douglas Haig, has sent a work of real value, "Les Petites Sœurs des Pauvres à St. Omer." Each personage in this picture is treated with a remarkable firmness of touch whilst preserving her individual characteristic, and the artist has succeeded in maintaining the subtle mystery of the gray, northern light which pervades his whole work.

Several engravings of Lepère are grouped in a room which the Société des Artistes Français has devoted to some of its former members; Maufra is also represented by "Le Port de Gauzon," a marvelously decorative study. Marie Duhem's "Flowers" is marked by a tender and poetic love of nature, whilst other artists, such as La Gaudara, Cazin, Gabriel Roby, are also represented by some of their most distinctive works.

## The Artistes Français

In another large hall the organizers of the Artistes Français have grouped all the mobilized members of the society. Lemordant is represented by his intensely luminous frescoes, in which he seems to have caught all the various aspects of Brittany; Karbowiak in his pictures unites grace with emotion; Jean Galtier Boissière's drawings are dramatic; Morisset has succeeded in expressing all the simplicity of a vigilant territorial duty in the trenches, whilst Georges, Victor Hugo, Jodel, and Ledoux have all expressed, more or less happily, some phases of the history they have helped to make.

Bouchor's portrait of General Mangin, exhibited in Room IV, inaugurates the series of portraits of celebrated personalities which abound in the Salon; in the course of one's visit one notices innumerable smiling Wilsons, and legions of Clemenceaus, more tigerish than ever! Edmond Lesellier has depicted some of life.

troops marching down the streets of Ypres; J. P. Laurens, on the contrary, seems to have fought shy of the great drama, which has just been enacted, and has painted an agreeable, if rather perfunctory, picture of a king of former times. Jonas, however, faithfully continues his vocation of grand illustrator of general headquarters, and presents us with a French general, facing an English general by Umbrecht, from which the visitor flies, passing rapidly before a most disquieting study of Venice by Maurice Bomard, the coloring of which is particularly trying.

Bonnat has exhibited a particularly fine, true, and exact portrait of Dr. Lucien Graux; François Flameng has sent in a large fresco of Scottish soldiers, in which he has striven unsuccesfully to give a decorative vision of war; Bernard exhibits his fine portraits of the King and Queen of the Belgians, while Roll figures with a ceiling destined for the Petit Palais, in which he manifests his customary ability of treating vast, decorative subjects.

In Room XIII is a remarkable portrait of a Tommy by Cavel; Fernand Mailland depicts the charm of the Berri in his "Marche Berrienne," and his "Cornfield" is a radiant expression of one of nature's most beautiful sights. "Le Paysan à l'Ecole," by Denis Valeranne, shows solid qualities and contains fine promise. In his water colors of Paris, Bellan-Gilbert reveals considerable comprehension; André Devambez gives vent to his extraordinary humor in his "Vieille à Lilliput," in which real and intense human life swarms and pulsates as in all his former works.

A little farther on one notices that Eugène Chigot has once again treated, with a mastery acquired by long experience, the delicate bloom of a blossoming apple tree, and one cannot help regretting that war has obliged him to abandon Petit Port Philippe, where he used to paint remarkable sea sketches; Messrs. Fernand and Joseph Ball push their fraternal love to the extent of choosing and painting the same mellow subjects; Forain, keen, bitter, satirical, is at his best with "Au Tribunal"; Maurice Denis shows an "Annunciation"; Aman Jean, with his portrait of the Bishop of Soissons, reveals himself as ever a seeker of subtle, if occasionally rather improbable coloring; Le Sidener remains the faithful interpreter of discreet, silent little provincial towns, enwrapped in the softness of the dawn or the blue mysteries of dusk; Lébasque has sent in a decorative panel of delicate color effects; Jacquier has portrayed successfully the sturdiness of Marshal Joffre, whilst Meunier has expressed with much publicity, it only succeeded in being sad and dull, devoid of that elegance and originality which characterized some of the openings in that far-away period when the Salon and the Grand Prix constituted the two most exciting public events of a peaceful Paris season.

## Architecture and Sculpture

Visitors to the Salon experienced a sense of deep disappointment at the poorness of the architectural and sculptural sections. And yet it might reasonably have been hoped that the vast problem of reconstruction which claims a rapid solution would have stirred the inventive and creative genius of young artists and architects. The only remarkable exhibit in the architectural section is sent by Brascard Mariage de St. Quentin, who proposes a quite remarkable plan for the reconstruction of his native town. All the other plans are merely nonexistent or absurd.

Mr. Denys Puech's figure of "Sorrows" is draped in a way which reminds one of the beautiful old figures which were formerly one of the finest and most touching expressions of Burgundian art. Sicard has put his signature to a Clemenceau with which the "Tiger" may declare himself satisfied. Landowski has agreeably symbolized the recuperation of the two eastern provinces

## THE HOME FORUM

## Lake Garda

In beautiful Italy there lies a lake, at the foot of the Alps which shut in Germany above the Tyrol, which is called Benacus (Lago di Garda).

Through a thousand fountains, I believe, and more, the Apennine, between Garda and Val Camonica, is irrigated by the water which lies in that lake...

Peschiera, a fortress beautiful and strong to front, the Brescians and the Bergamese, sits where the shore around is lowest.

There all that in the bosom of Benacus cannot stay, has to descend and make itself a river, down through green pastures.

Soon as the water sets head to run, it is no longer named Benacus, but Mincio—to Governo, where it falls into the Po.

Dante, "The Inferno" (tr. by John Atken Carlyle).

## Leonardo at Work

The fresco of the Last Supper in the Refectory of S. Maria delle Grazie is the only other existing work of those which Leonardo da Vinci did in Milan in the time of Ludovic Storza. By far the most rapidly executed of any of his important commissions, it was commenced in 1496 and was practically, if not altogether, completed by February, 1498. Matteo Bandello, then a youth about seventeen, . . . has described the artist at work upon the fresco: "It was his habit from sunrise until dusk never to lay down his brush, but forgetful alike of eating or drinking to paint without intermission. At other times he would let two or three or four days pass without touching the picture, remaining before it for an hour or two hours of the day, but only in order that he might take counsel with himself by contemplating and examining and judging the figures."

"I have also seen him, as the caprice or whim took him, at midday, when the sun was in Leo, set out from the Corte Vecchia, where he was at work on the clay model of the colossal horse, and go straight to Le Grazie, and mounting the scaffolding take up the brush and give one or two touches to one of the figures, and then abruptly go away again."

The description of Leonardo at work, alternating between periods of extreme activity and contemplation, seems to bear every mark of authenticity, and is professedly the statement of an eyewitness. . . . Leonardo never reached the perilous height of satisfaction with his work. It was always unfinished—From "Leonardo da Vinci" by Edward McCurdy.

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## Hope

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE faculty of hope is so common to the human race and has been so generally commended as one of humanity's saving graces, that it comes with a touch of surprise to find that this sentiment, as much as any other human concept, needs to be healed; or, more exactly, to be replaced with a scientific expectation, which performs its function without betrayal. In the realm of human belief, hope is doubtless better than despair; but the fact that the pendulum of human emotion perpetually swings between confidence and fear, expectancy and hopelessness, shows that the good hoped for is as material and illusive as is the evil that is feared; and therefore it must be that the foundation of all human conceptions is at fault.

That hope has a distinct office in human progress toward good is asserted throughout the Scriptures. In his great message to the Corinthians, Paul links it with faith and love; and Peter declares that one should "be ready always to give an answer to every man that asketh you a reason of the hope that is in you." But it is in the words, "sanctify the Lord God in your hearts," which preface his advice, that he points to the foundation from which alone a man may attain and maintain steadfast hope and inspire others with it. It is in this conscious acknowledgment and understanding of God as All, that Mary Baker Eddy recognizes the basic strength of hope when she writes, on page 446 of *Science and Health*, "To understand God strengthens hope, enthrones faith in Truth, and verifies Jesus' word: 'Lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world.'"

The human mind has so stubbornly committed itself to the belief in a dual existence of matter and mind, that when a man is bidden to hope in God, he begins at once to ask if he is only to look forward to some future supersensible good in Spirit, and if he is not to hope for good in human affairs and things. Surely a man should hope for all the good there is, but he needs to know that good which admits the possibility of being turned into or supplanted by evil is not good; for what is really good is permanent, and for that reason, good must be spiritual. Materiality, being the opposite of Spirit, is therefore temporal and is not good, in the scientific sense, however convincingly it may, in some forms, bear the appearance of good.

The man who places his hope wholly in God, consciously connects himself with the divine Principle of all good, and he therefore reasonably expects to experience the abundant goodness of God toward man. If he knows that the good he looks for is spiritual, he does not thereby cease to look for good in human affairs. On the contrary, having based his hope on the absolutely stable foundation of Truth, he realizes that, at the same time and in the same ratio, he is parting from fundamental errors of belief, at once the origin of and the reef upon which his human hopes were perpetually wrecked. The man who anchors his hope in God is thus enabled to demonstrate the omnipresence and supremacy of good, because he is working from the basis of immutable Principle—and according to perfect law; and this demonstration includes within its operation the manifestation of everything that is necessary for a man's temporal well-being, not as objects sought as an end in themselves, but as effects of a more spiritual perception of harmony and a consequently better human interpretation of spiritual substance and abundance.

Spiritual hope is therefore easily distinguished from material expectation by the purifying effect it produces upon the individual entertaining it. John recognized the cleansing power of spiritual hope in God when he said, "Every man that hath this hope in him purifieth himself, even as he is pure." A man may thus constantly judge for himself whether the hope he embraces is based upon a desire for that which will satisfy, for a time, perhaps, the lust of the flesh and the lust of the eyes, but which must inevitably end in disappointment because of the sheer inability of materiality to satisfy spiritual man; or whether, looking confidently to God as the source of good, his purified hope inspires and fructifies the endeavor to reflect the spiritual idea, to become daily more like God. This hope in God is the only expectancy worthy of serious pursuit, and it is the only medium through which a man may eventually prove spiritual man's dominion over every adverse condition. All of the world's shattered hopes are, indeed, only monuments to humanity's lack of understanding of spiritual man and his divinely bestowed dominion over all the earth. "The feasibility and immortality of Christian Science," Mrs. Eddy writes on page 10 of "No and Yes," "unveil the true idea,—namely, that earth's discords have not the reality of Mind in the Science of being; and this idea—dematerializing and spiritualizing mortals—turns like the needle to the pole all hope and faith to God, based as it is on His omnipotence and omnipresence."

Paul learned to rejoice in hope because his hope, divorced from worldly desire, and relying upon spiritual good, had lost the elements of disappointment. Tribulations, persecutions, and distresses became to him, as he declared, merely illusive episodes in an unreal existence, which no longer deceived him. It is in just this same way that spiritual perception of real being strengthens every man's hope

and leads him, in the ratio of his understanding of and obedience to Principle, beyond the hurt of mortal disappointment.

Pure spiritual hope, it is true, usually comes to a man only after human hopes have deceived again and again, until he is willing to turn from the fable to the fact. When, at last, a man awakes to realize that the divine Principle of unlimited good has been revealed, and that anyone who will work and pray for it may gain a demonstrable understanding of Principle, he wastes no time grieving over past disappointments, but sets out in humility and gratitude, to "prove what

is that good, and acceptable, and perfect, will of God." In fact he rejoices when he reflects that he is parting with a material sense of existence and gaining a spiritual sense of Life and happiness, for he can now see in the destruction of his material hopes the gain of spiritual confidence and, moreover, he understands the reason for the hope that is in him. He knows, in short, that as Mrs. Eddy writes on page 113 of "Miscellaneous Writings," "Divine Love is our hope, strength, and shield. We have nothing to fear when Love is at the helm of thought, but everything to enjoy on earth and in heaven."

## The "Battle Hymn"

In his book, "New England in Letters," R. R. Wilson gives some interesting bits concerning various well-known individuals. After recounting the familiar occasion which brought forth Mrs. Howe's "Battle Hymn of the Republic," he says:

"The lines, given their present title by James T. Fields, then editor of the Atlantic Monthly, were first published in that magazine, and, strange to say, attracted little attention at the moment. Soon, however, the story went abroad of how the Union soldiers in Libby Prison, upon hearing of a northern victory, had made the walls that

confined them ring with their singing of the hymn which one of them had found in a stray newspaper. This incident gave it popularity, and thereafter it took its place as the leading lyric of the war. Its author delights to tell how long afterward when she visited Roberts College, at Constantinople, the good professors and their ladies, at parting, asked her to listen well to what she might hear after she had left them. She did so, and heard borne to her on the evening air in sweet, full cadence the lines which scarcely seemed her own, so much are they breath of an heroic time and the feeling with which the time was filled."

## Alp Over Burning Alp

The breeze blew steadily, enough to swell the sails and sweep the vessel on smoothly. The night air dropped no moisture on deck.

Neil Beauchamp . . . starting up, beheld the many pinnacles of gray and red rocks and shadowy high white regions at the head of the gulf waiting for the sun; and the sun struck them. One by one they came out in crimson flame, till the vivid host appeared to have stepped forward. The shadows on the snow-fields deepened to purple below an irradiation of rose and pink and dazzling silver. . . . A crowd of mountains endless in range, erect or flowing, shattered and arid, or leaning in smooth luster, hangs above the gulf. The mountains are sovereign Alps, and the sea is beneath them. The whole gigantic body keeps the sea, as with a hand, right and left. . . .

The Adriatic was dark, the Alps had heaven to themselves. Crescents and hollows, rosy-mounds, white shelves, shining ledges, domes, and peaks, all the towering heights were in illumination from Friuli into farthest Tyrol; beyond earth to the stricken sense of the gazer. Color was steadfast on the massive front ranks; it wavered in the remoteness, and was quick and dim as though it beat on beating wings; but there too divine color seized and shaped forth solid forms, and thence away to others in uttermost distances where the incredible flickering gleam of new heights arose, that soared, or stretched their white uncertain curves in sky-like wings traversing infinity. . . .

While the broad, smooth waters rolled unlighted beneath that transfigured upper sphere, it was possible to think the scene might vanish like a view caught out of darkness by lightning. Alp over burning Alp, and around them a hueless dawn. From "Beauchamp's Career," by George Meredith.

## Forest Silence

Pine-plumes, sea-gray,  
When air sings through  
The rust-red stems,  
Wave slowly, fray  
The liquid blue  
To flashing gems.

A lizard's haste  
Rustles dead leaves;  
A light cone drops;  
Else this sweet wave  
No sound receives  
But stirred tree-tops.

A thrill of air  
From far slow draws  
Its long caress,  
Sighed out nowhere;  
Then noon at pause  
Drinks silence. . . .

—Laurence Binyon.



Outer Bridge, Constantinople

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

## The Sun Set, but Not His Hope

The sun set, but not his hope:  
Stars rose; his faith was earlier up;  
Fixed on the enormous galaxy;  
Deeper and older seemed his eye;  
And matched his sufferance sublime

—Emerson.

## Miss Snellicci's "Bespeak"

There were a great many calls to make, and everybody wanted a different thing. Some wanted tragedies, and others comedies. Some objected to dancing, some wanted scarcely anything else. Some thought the comic singer decidedly low, and others hoped he would have more to do than he usually had. Some people wouldn't promise to go, because other people wouldn't promise to go; and other people wouldn't go because other people went. At length, and by little and little, omitting something in this place, and adding something to that, Miss Snellicci pledged herself to a bill of fare which was comprehensive enough, if it had no other merit (it included, among other trifles, four pieces, divers songs, a few combats, and several dances); and they returned home. . . .

Nicholas worked away at the piece, which was speedily put into rehearsal, and then worked away at his own part, which he studied with great perseverance, and acted—as the whole company said—to perfection. At length the great day arrived. The crier was sent round in the morning to proclaim the entertainments with sound of bell in all the thoroughfares; and extra bells of three feet long by nine inches wide were dispersed in all directions, fusing down the areas, thrust under all the knockers, and displayed in all the shops. They were placarded on all the walls, too, though not with complete success; for an illiterate person having undertaken this office during the absence of the regular bell-ringer, a part were posted sideways, and the remainder upside down.

At half-past five there was a rush of four people to the gallery door; at a quarter before six there were at least a dozen; at six o'clock the knockers were terrific; and when the elder Master Crummles opened the door he was obliged to run behind it. . . . Fifteen shillings were taken by Mrs. Grudden in the first ten minutes. . . .

At length the orchestra left off, and the curtain rose upon the new piece. The first scene, in which there was nobody particular, passed off calmly enough; but when Miss Snellicci went on in the second, accompanied by the phenomenon as child, what a roar of applause broke out! The people in the Borum box rose as one man, waving their hats and handkerchiefs, and uttering shouts of "Bravo!" Mrs. Borum and the governess cast wreaths upon the stage, of which some fluttered into the lamps, and one crowned the temples of a fat gentleman in the pit, who, looking eagerly towards the scene, remained unconscious of the honor; the tailor and his family kicked at the panels of the upper boxes till they threatened to come out altogether; the very ginger-

bread boy remained transfixed in the center of the house. . . . Again and again Miss Snellicci curtained lower and lower, and again and again the applause came down louder and louder. At length, when the phenomenon picked up one of the smoking wreaths, and put it on, sideways, over Miss Snellicci's eye, it reached its climax, and the play was over.

But when Nicholas came on for his crack scene with Mrs. Crummles, what a clapping of hands there was! When Mrs. Crummles (who was his unworthy mother) sneered, and called him "presumptuous boy," and he defied her, what a tumult of applause came on! When he quarreled with the other gentleman about the young lady, and producing a case of pistols said that if he was a gentleman he would fight him . . . how boxes, pit and gallery joined in one most vigorous cheer! When he called his mother names because she wouldn't give up the young lady's property, and she relented caused him to relent likewise, and fall down on one knee and ask her blessing, how the ladies in the audience sobbed! When he was behind the curtains in the dark, and the wicked relation poked a sharp sword in every direction, save where his legs were plainly visible, what a thrill . . . ran through the house! His air, his figure, his walk, his look—everything he said or did was the subject of commendation. There was a round of applause every time he spoke. And when, at last, in the pump-and-tub scene, Mrs. Grudden lighted the blue fire, and all the unemployed members of the company came in, and tumbled down in various directions—not because that had anything to do with the plot, but in order to finish off with a tableau—the audience (who by this time increased considerably) gave vent to such a shout of enthusiasm as had not been heard in those walls for many and many a day.

In short, the success of both new piece and new actor was complete, and when Miss Snellicci was called for at the end of the play, Nicholas led her on, and divided the applause. From "Nicholas Nickleby."

## The Stormy Petrel

Even the albatross flapped his strong pinion, and wheeled away when he saw the winds gathering dark in the heavens; the Cape pigeon lingered a little, as though caring lightly for the ruffling of his mottled plumage, and then spread his butterfly-embroidered wings, and hurried after; but the stormy petrel, though small and delicate as the timid wren, scorns to seek safety but by breasting the gale. And here he remains, carousing amid the foam, as though those liquid pearls, leaping high in air, and scattering themselves upon the wind, had a magic in them to shield him. He dips his wing in the angry tide as daintily as though it were stirred but in silver ripples; then he darts upward, and then plunges and is hid in the ensouling foam. But, no; he is again in air, whirling and balancing, wheeling and careering, up and down, as though stark wild with joyousness, and now he vaults upon the back of the nearest foam bank, and disappears into the deep water again as before. Emily C. Judson.

## Fairer Than Venice in Her Waters

"How fairer than Venice in her waters, than Florence and Rome in their hills and habitations, than all the cities in the world in that which is most their pride and glory, is this fairest metropolis of the Mahometans," wrote N. P. Willis, in "The Gypsies of Sardis."

"With its two hundred

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., MONDAY, JUNE 2, 1919

## EDITORIALS

### The Aesopian Dust Makers

There is one thing the critics of the League of Nations do not seem to have observed, and it is this, that a League of Nations has been formed. Such a statement is, of course, in the nature of a paradox, but none the less its meaning is manifestly simple. If the critics, who in no way agree amongst themselves, had had the drafting of the League in their own hands they would only have drafted it differently, and so have passed on their office of critics to another body of dissatisfied citizens or critics—the reader may select his own word. When the nations of the world come together to form a League there is likely to be some slight difference of opinion amongst them. Every one cannot get his own way, and in the end no one probably gets it. This is distressing to the critics, each of whom knows exactly what should have been done, and is willing to admit it. But the fact remains that a beginning has been made, and that, as Pythagoras said centuries ago, "the beginning is half the whole."

There is such a thing as being in too great a hurry, and there is such a thing as attempting to force your own way on an unprepared world. Into both of these pitfalls the critics have fallen. What they do not seem to see is that the League of Nations as at present drafted is, perhaps, the only form in which the League was possible as a beginning. No doubt, for instance, the Socialists would have drawn it differently. But though Lord Rosebery assured a highly skeptical England, some twenty years ago, "We are all Socialists today," there are still several nations, including England, to be convinced of the statement. This being so, and it most undeniably is so, the difficulty remains that though the socialistic critics may be quite certain, in their own minds, exactly how the League should have been organized, the one certain thing is that their form of organization would not have been acceptable to their opponents, and that its acceptance would only have inspired another series of criticisms in a different quarter.

It is, presumably, scarcely necessary to say that the Socialists do not sum up the whole body of the critics, but only a fraction of it. There are, to name only a few other of the factions, a dissatisfied section of the British Labor Party, an entirely unconvinced France, and, in the United States, a strongly hostile party in the Senate. No one, surely, believes that it would have been possible to reconcile the views of the Socialists with those of the "Old Guard" Republicans, or to induce the British Labor men to see eye to eye with the French Chauvinists. Yet these are only a fraction of the dissident factions, amongst whom causes of difference are questions of religion and economics, of politics, of patriotism, and even of profit. In spite of this a League has been organized. It may be said that it is nobody's League, and this is quite likely, but, by reason of this, it may eventually prove to be everybody's League. The world is not going to stand still at May, 1919, nor is the League, as set up by the Paris Peace Council, an ordinance of the Medes and Persians.

It is, on the contrary, a very human document, evolved in the very midst of the raging passions of men, with a view eventually to bringing peace on earth, and of leading ultimately to the federation of the world. But the critics, the critics from the peace parties in particular, are in a most sanguinary frame of mind, and are for strangling the new-born infant in its cradle. To listen to them, anybody might reasonably be induced to believe, as has been said, that the whole world was Media and Persia, and had agreed to forbid any change from the conditions of May, 1919. But, as Galileo pointed out, or did not point out, some centuries ago, the world moves, intellectually as well as physically, morally as well as materially, socially as well as politically. Therefore, if the critics can only be induced to assist the League to live, instead of incurring the guilt of infanticide, it may still grow up into a perfectly healthy organization, and bid defiance to the fears of the doctors, standing in disagreement round its cradle.

It is being said, and said with technical accuracy, that the child was born of governments and not of peoples. But is anyone quite positive that it could have been born otherwise today? There is great danger of the democracies deceiving themselves, and persuading themselves that a nation can get any other government than that which it deserves. The government of a nation is the concrete expression of that nation's mentality. To attempt to separate the German people from the German Government is to assume the mantle of the political presidigitor. The German Government represented nothing but the fact that the German people had made a fetish of authority, and the German people have not yet exhibited the slightest real desire to free themselves, or to be freed, from authority. All that they have shown is a tendency toward a change of authority. It is precisely the same with every other nation. The government is necessarily only the nation expressed. Consequently a league of governments or nations is today perilously near the same thing.

Supposing, that is to say, that there existed a harmonious Germany under a Kaiser, and a harmonious Russia under a soviet system, what would it matter whether you dealt through the soviets or the Kaiser, both would represent the people, or they would not be there. What, then, the democratic critics of the League of Nations really are criticizing, if they knew it, is the failure of the nations to express a more democratic spirit. And the remedy for that is not criticism of the League as it has been drafted, but education of the nations, composing and to compose it, to an acceptance of the critics' ideals. As is, however, usually the way in this world, everybody is willing to blame everybody else but himself for failure. If, however, the nations composing the League will only be sensible there need be no failure. The League has been formed, not, as its authors would un-

doubtedly be the first to admit, as a paragon of all league virtues, but as the best combination of them obtainable at the present moment. The future holds its fate, and that fate will be in accordance with the democratic tendencies of the nations.

To hear some of the critics talk, or to read what they write, it might be imagined that the League was an affair of one nation or of another, or even of a party in one of them. This, of course, exemplifies the robust belief of the individual in his own omniscience, and his perpetual readiness to identify himself with the Aesopian fly upon the wheel. The men who drafted the League did not sit in an editorial office with nobody to challenge their conclusion. They must have forged the document in a political smithy where opinions reached a white heat, and where interests and influences fought like the cats of Kilkenney. In such circumstances they evolved a document not intended to please the critics, but coming into being, as it were, through the process of the survival of the fittest. To criticize the result, all this being so, is too easy to be worth while. The question is whether, if the critics had had first to be propitiated, there would have been a League of Nations at all.

### Egypt

The statement made by that great authority on the subject, Sir William Wilcock, to a representative of this paper regarding the present situation in Egypt calls for very serious attention. Sir William Wilcock, the designer of the Aswan Dam, has spent many years out the banks of the Nile. Few men know the fellahs more intimately or more sympathetically, and few men, it may be taken, are stronger believers in the British régime in Egypt or more desirous of seeing it become, what it ought so surely to be, a greatly welcomed order to the Egyptian and a source of strength to the Empire. At the present time, it is most emphatically neither of these. In spite of the apparent quiet which has supervened upon recent rioting and unrest, no one who is in any way acquainted with Egypt is deceived for a moment into believing that anything has been really settled in that country. The situation, indeed, it should be quite frankly stated, is distinctly serious. As Sir William Wilcock very justly expressed it, the keystone of the British occupation of Egypt was the fact that the fellahs were its strongest supporters. British rule brought to them the first freedom from oppression and misgovernment they had ever known, and, as the years passed, and they found that under the rule of the British they actually could earn money for themselves, and that the utmost that was left over after they had achieved the barest subsistence was no longer swept into the long pouch of the tax gatherer, the fellah became fixed in the conviction that the British occupation was a good thing.

All this has now been changed. With the onset of the war came one of the greatest blunders the British authorities in Egypt have ever made. The war made tremendous demands in Egypt, as it did everywhere else, but these, in themselves, would not have been sufficient to occasion anything like the present situation, if they had been made in the right way. The government needed men for the labor corps; it needed animals, corn, and fodder for an ever-increasing army; and, instead of making its method of securing these its most earnest care, it fell back on the old method of the Turk. The whole scheme was allowed to drift into a means of oppression of the poor and helpless. No serious supervision was exercised, and unscrupulous officials reveled, once again, in full liberty to indulge their natural bent for oppression and extortion, so much so that, on all hands, was heard the cry "the days of Ismail Pasha have returned."

Now all this is not, of course, the sole cause for the present situation. There is much more in Egypt that stands in need of revision than the official attitude toward the fellahs. The whole system of the Egyptian civil service needs to be brought into line with the present development of the country. The benevolent bureaucracy of the British occupation, no matter how necessary it may have been at first, and no matter how beneficial in its results at first, can no more be regarded as a permanent system in Egypt than it can in India. The great demand of the hour, in Egypt, is for some earnest, whole-hearted attempt there as in India to identify the native more and more with the government of his country.

Nevertheless, the fellah is, far and away, the most pressing consideration. His regard and loyalty must be won back. There must be an end, and a final end, to the régime of the unscrupulous officials, and, as Sir William Wilcock justly insists, there should be instituted at once an official inquiry into the ruinously high rents that the fellahs are being made to pay. In this, and in every other way possible, the fellahs must be convinced of the good will of Great Britain toward them, and that the oppressions of the past few years will come to an end and will not be allowed to recur.

### Kansas City Attacks the Billboard

EVIDENTLY one of the questions of common interest to receive attention again in the United States, now that the pressure of international affairs is less imperative than for several years past, is that of billboards. The latest large city in the country to take up the matter with vigor is Kansas City, Missouri, and, judging from the published accounts of activities in this direction, an ordinance which it is said is being drafted by the city counselor's department, if adopted by the City Council, will be likely greatly to reduce the number of billboards within the limits of that city, if it shall not wipe them out altogether.

The City Club of Kansas City deserves the thanks of the citizens for crystallizing public opinion on this subject in such a manner that the city government can hardly fail to take definite action. It seems that the board of directors of the City Club, a few days ago, unanimously adopted a resolution to the effect that billboards should be taken from the boulevards and parks, and that some responsible authority should be designated to exercise jurisdiction over such signs in other parts of the city.

Some impression of the local feeling on the subject

may be had from the columns of the Kansas City Star, which, a few days ago, in introducing an account of the situation, said, "The question whether Kansas City's boasted boulevard and park system shall be ruined by billboards is up to the City Council." According to that paper, the city counselor's office, after examining new and old court decisions, has reached the conclusion that there is nothing to prevent the city from abolishing the billboard business within its limits altogether if it sees fit, and that the most effective methods of regulation are open to the municipality. All that is necessary, according to the Kansas City legal department, is action by the City Council. The city's rights were, it is claimed, determined by the Supreme Court of the United States in a case brought by a St. Louis poster advertising company against the city of St. Louis, and decided in 1917. The city counselor of Kansas City declares that this decision applies effectively to the situation in his city. In the same opinion is a quotation from an earlier opinion rendered in a Chicago case involving a company which is referred to as being the worst offender on the boulevards of Kansas City. In the St. Louis case the court said: "Billboards, properly, may be put in a class by themselves and prohibited in the residence districts of a city in the interest of the safety, morality, health, and decency of the community." It is asserted that, in view of this ruling, the proposed ordinance for Kansas City will prohibit the erection of billboards in residential districts. Concerning the question of the determination of a section of a city as being a residential district, according to the law department of Kansas City, the burden of proof that a block is not a residential district will rest on the bill-posting companies. It is declared that it will require the signatures of the owners of more than half of the front feet on both sides of a street or boulevard to establish the fact that a block is a business block. "Under the law and under this ordinance," a representative of the city legal department declares, "billboards will be prohibited in every block on every street unless it is proved by the means provided that it is a business block."

The counselor's office in Kansas City evidently intends to provide every legal means for discouraging local bill-posting. It quotes from the opinion of the United States Supreme Court in the Cusack case from Chicago, in which the tribunal named said, "If the city desired to discourage billboards by a high tax we know of nothing to hinder, even apart from the right to prohibit them altogether, as asserted in the Thomas Cusack Company's case," and announces that in the ordinance being drawn it is making provision for a high tax.

Interest in Kansas City's efforts to rid itself of the billboard nuisance will be keen in every city in the country where the citizens are awake to the importance of maintaining urban and suburban districts in a condition of tidiness and beauty. The absurdity of spending great sums of money for good highways and other public improvements, and then allowing them to be heavily discounted by the presence of glaring and unsightly signs and pictures, is too well understood and too obvious to call for detailed argument. It appears that what is chiefly needed in order to gain relief from the aggressive billboard, in any city in the United States, is definite and vigorous local action. St. Louis has met with success in this direction, now Kansas City is following in its footsteps, and many other centers might wisely fall into line.

### Parish Registers

IF THE vast store of national monuments at the Public Record Office and all the libraries were to be done away with, the leading facts of English history since 1538 could be gleaned from the parish records. So does one well-known authority sum up the importance of the strangely interesting registers which are to be found in practically every parish church, with any claim to antiquity, throughout the country. They exist not only in hundreds, but in thousands, and although there have for many years been found those who realized their importance, and urged the necessity for preserving them, reprinting them, and searching them, it is only within comparatively recent times that the matter has been at all adequately taken in hand. The field, however, is so vast that progress seems slow, and, every now and again, there is an outburst of discussion on the subject, as there was recently, to the extent of many columns of most interesting letters, in the Literary Supplement of The Times of London.

As to the registers themselves, it was in the September of 1538 that Thomas Cromwell, Vicar-General to Henry VIII, issued his order to the clergy of England which enjoined, in part, that "you and every parson and vicar or curate within this diocese shall for every church kepe one boke or registre." They were designed, of course, to fulfill the purpose of all such registers, but their great value, from a historical point of view, arises from the fact that the parish priest or clerk could not resist the temptation, in many cases, to use them as a kind of diary. He would make the entry of a "wedding" or a "christening" as required by law, but, if these incidents synchronized with some great event of national or local importance, such event was duly recorded. Thus, the parson of Trinity the Less, London, on a July day in 1554, "xyened" Alice Meleche, the daughter of John Meleche, and duly recorded the fact, but he added the information that it was done on "the daie that Kinge Phillippe came from beyond the seas and landed at Greenwich att five o'clock att night."

Parish registers are full of such information, and often the clerk, with time on his hands and the "passion of the diarist" strong upon him, would tell his story with much fullness and graphic detail. Nothing can quite equal these stories in the matter of making the scenes described live again, especially to those who know the district. Thus the great happenings of the Civil War find special mention in the parish registers, and, somehow or other, such an event as the terrible rout of the great Royalist army of the Scots, under the Duke of Hamilton, at Preston, is made more vivid when one reads the story, by the way, in the parish register of Chapel-en-le-Frith. The same is true of the landing of Queen Henrietta Maria at Bridlington Quay, in her determined effort to bring aid to the Royalists in 1643.

The Queen landed at Bridlington from Holland on February 22. From thence she proceeded to York, where she arrived on March 9, and, concerning that time, is found this entry in the register of the East Riding Church of Burton Fleming: "The Queen Majesty did lie at north Burton with her army the 3d of March." So, from town to town and village to village, the story is carried on, through the Commonwealth to the Restoration, and beyond. The entry of Charles II into London, his coronation, the Duke of Monmouth's rebellion, the notorious assize of Judge Jeffreys, the landing of the Prince of Orange, the proclamation of William and Mary, all find mention.

In the early days the story would be told in Latin, but this practice rapidly went down before the tremendous displacements of Latin by English which took place in the sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries. No doubt there was much abandonment of Latin for English before his time, but in the register of All Saints, Derby, under date of May 16, 1610, the then minister, one Richard Kilbie, has the courage to state his views in writing and sign his name. "I see no reason," he says, writing in English, "why a register for English people should be written in Latin."

### Notes and Comments

PRINCE'S visits, as the poet Campbell said of the visits of angels, are few and far between; and for that reason the coming trip of the Prince of Wales to Canada appears more like an incident of the readjustment period than a regular part of British governmental policy. Britain governs a wide Empire in which the one most visible thing to hold the peoples together is their monarch-in-common: such, at least, is the belief said to be recognized by the sending of princes to visit different parts of the Empire. King George, while still Duke of York, visited Canada and India, and similar journeys were made by King Edward when Prince of Wales. In the present case, moreover, the royal traveler is not only heir to the crown, but was lately a very popular officer of the British Army in France. He comes already acquainted with officers and men from Canada who were serving in Europe, and the renewal of personal relations will add much to the visit.

WITH the "Americanization campaign" so much in the public eye of the United States, the thought has been publicly and pertinently expressed by some of the Italian-born citizens of Boston, Massachusetts, that there should be also a citizenship campaign to persuade American-born Americans to take a more general interest in matters of citizenship. Something of this sort appears to be under way in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where about 2000 old citizens recently met, fraternized with, and extended a real welcome to some 600 newly naturalized citizens. The occasion was exceptional, but it will doubtless serve to set other communities thinking.

WITH the conversion of the Rio Grande Railway from narrow to standard gauge over its twenty-odd miles between Brownsville and Point Isabel, Texas, a unique American road will be thoroughly modernized and lose all visible evidence of its historic distinction. The Rio Grande is one of the old roads in the United States. It was built in 1868 by a Spanish syndicate, and operated under Spanish methods until ten years ago, when it passed under American management. Its equipment until then was of the Spanish type, its records were kept in that language, and the little railroad had remained as typically Spanish as if it had never heard of an American railway. The reconstruction, which goes forward to meet the business expected from a new deep-water channel at Point Isabel, will remove the last traces of the long Spanish régime. The ancient equipment will altogether vanish, and there will remain nothing to recall the memory of the Spanish syndicate, except probably a picturesque paragraph in a railroad folder for tourists.

IN THE working out of "farms for soldiers" throughout the United States, the success of the farm colony started hardly more than a year ago at Durham, California, will doubtless prove an important national asset. Dr. Elwood Mead, chairman of the California commission responsible for the Durham plan, is acting as chief adviser to Mr. Lane, Secretary of the national Department of the Interior, in the larger scheme of soldier colonization, and it will be rather surprising if the success of the California enterprise does not set the example for the "soldier farms." Briefly the plan assumed that successful farming must begin, not on raw land, but on land already improved and made ready for the raising of crops, and that men of industry and good character could profitably be assisted by the State in taking up such farms. Fortunately the experiment was not altogether new. The California board could study a similar plan in Australia, covering twenty years or more, and for that reason the results at Durham can be looked at as a real and lasting success.

WITH the soldier land settlement project due for early and doubtless favorable action by Congress, the present state of the farms developed under this California land colonizing act of two years ago is an important example of what can be hoped from a wisely organized settlement of soldiers on the land. For twenty years before California acquired the land of the present Durham community, no owner had lived on it. It was farmed by tenants, and not successfully. The State improved the land, added the inducement for the farmer of acquiring ownership by thrift and industry, and opened the tract to new settlement. There are now some hundred and twenty families living there in their own homes. The farms are succeeding; the selling value of the land has advanced; the neighboring towns are more prosperous; the public revenue has been increased. The State invested something over \$500,000, and the enterprise now owes the State about \$250,000, on which it is paying some \$10,000 in annual interest until the farms pass into the ownership of the individual farmers.